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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

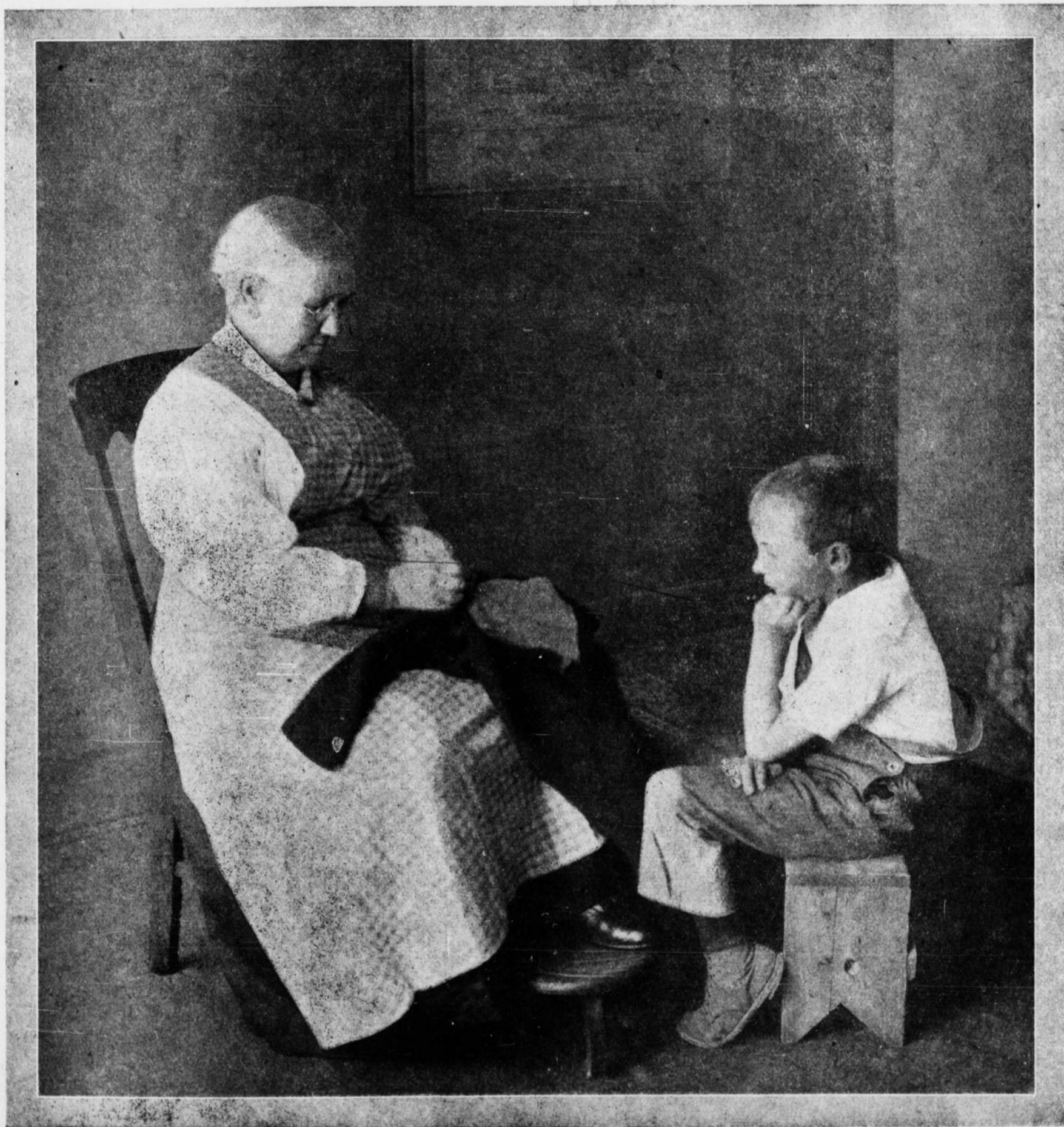
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Winnipeg, Man.

November 10, 1920

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers, entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 10, 1920

Mr. King's Speech

The speech of the leader of the Liberal Party, in Winnipeg, last week, if applied to the history of that party since the beginning of this century, would furnish a fairly adequate explanation of the party's present position in the country. Mr. King showed what Liberalism ought to be, what, theoretically, it is, and it is just because the official Liberal Party failed to measure up to the very standards set by Mr. King that it finds itself very largely a discredited political body. What Mr. King has to say about Liberalism is interesting, and to some extent important, but both the interest and the importance are modified by the degree to which reasoned assent is given to the principles and policies he laid down, by the principal men in his party.

In a vague, misty way, Mr. King is an idealist, and it has to be placed to his credit that he approaches the great questions of the day in a warmer and more humane spirit than Mr. Meighen has yet shown. He does not omit humanity in his political creed. He does not make the mistake that Mr. Meighen makes of placing wealth before life, industry before life and patriotism before justice. He has, at least, felt the surge of the people toward a better state. But Mr. King ought to know that it is not because it holds to such principles as he laid down that the Liberal Party has fallen apart, but because it signally failed when trusted by the people to apply the principles to the details of actual policy. The people have not deserted Liberal principles, principles which are inherent in the idea of progress; it was the official Liberal Party that deserted the people after gaining their confidence. Official Liberalism in Canada, in fact, went the way of official Liberalism everywhere; it became associated with the forces of wealth and sunk into an "innocuous desuetude." British Liberalism went that way, so much so that the great Liberal daily, the Manchester Guardian, declared that the Labor Party had become the guardian of real Liberalism. And in Canada the New National Policy Party, the Farmer's Party, is the party that responds to the inspiration of real Liberalism, and to the support of that party the men—and women—who accept the principles of Liberalism, not as ornaments for a political party but as convictions to be practically utilized for the common welfare, will gather and work.

Mr. King vigorously and justly criticised the administration, but what had he to offer that was better? He referred to the high cost of living and spoke of reducing it by reducing taxation. He might as well talk about emptying Lake Superior with a bucket. He told his audience what the national debt was; here was a chance for him to say how he proposed to distribute equitably the burden of that debt, but he had not a word to say in that respect. On the tariff he wanted justice to consumers and producers alike. If by justice to producers he means protection on what they produce, then the proposition is nonsense; justice, in that sense, to producers, means injustice to consumers. If he did not mean that then the proposition is meaningless. Dr. Beland was more explicit; he said the Liberal Party stood for a tariff that gave "incidental protection," which is just Mr. Meighen's "moderate" or "adequate protection" in another guise. Mr. King affirmed very positively, however, that he stood for substantial downward revision of the tariff; how far does his party follow him on that

plank in its platform? Moreover, as tariff revision means some remission of taxation, that is if the revision is to amount to anything, how does the Liberal Party propose to replace the loss? In a word what are the concrete proposals of the party with regard to the more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and the working out of principles of justice in a fiscal policy? If the party has any policy in this respect, Mr. King is unconscionably slow in mentioning it.

A Successful Experiment

The announcement by Mr. Stewart, chairman of the Wheat Board, of a final dividend of 18 cents on wheat participation certificates, will be received with a great deal of satisfaction throughout the country. The interim dividend was 30 cents, making a total of 48 cents as the value of the participation certificates. The initial price advanced by the board was \$2.15, and the total price received by the farmers for No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William, is thus \$2.63. This so far exceeds expectations as to constitute a remarkable testimony to the able manner in which the board has discharged the onerous duties entrusted to it. The board itself was a bold experiment in the marketing of the entire wheat crop, an experiment that could only have been a success with the right men to conduct it. There were, of course, peculiar market conditions which facilitated the carrying out of such an experiment, but even so, less capable or less sympathetic management would have had much less gratifying results. The success achieved by the board will, undoubtedly, tend to a concentration of attention upon the whole question of the marketing of the produce of the farm, and stimulate enquiry and thought upon the devising of some method whereby the producer will gain every advantage that skilful and efficient marketing affords. It must be noted that this was not an experiment in price fixing; the board did not fix the price of wheat. Fixing the price of wheat is entirely beyond the power of any organization. What the board did was to place the wheat upon the market at such times and in such quantities as to secure the best price possible on the whole quantity sold. They secured a price on the average about 30 cents above the average received by the farmer in the United States, and they secured it by superior marketing.

The Wheat Board has passed into history, the present government having apparently no intention whatever of repeating the experiment, but it has demonstrated the value of marketing methods, and its success may well be but the starting point of a revolution in the method of marketing the wheat crop of the West, a revolution which will be carried out by the wheat growers themselves by the application of the principles upon which their organizations are based.

A Political Penitent

Whatever doubt there may have been before as to the political position and the intentions of Hon. James Calder, there is none now. At Winnipeg and at Moose Jaw, Mr. Calder burned his bridges behind him; he has definitely and irrevocably thrown in his lot with the hybrid party whose sole uniting bond is the policy of protection. Mr. Calder had also a "confession to make." He had been "a Grit of the Grits," and nobody had fought political battles harder than he had, but the experience of the last three years had altered his viewpoint "enormous-

ly." "No man," he declared, "could sit down and deal with the national problems during those three long years without learning that self and political interest did not count for very much." And so today he "had not the slightest desire to play the old game; not the slightest."

This spectacle of Mr. Calder seeing the light and reaching out toward it in a spirit of the noblest altruism, must have been very touching to Hon. "Bob" Rogers, and must have awakened lively memories in the minds of thousands of the time, not so long ago, when Saskatchewan voters were warned in strident tones against "Calder's crooks," or "Rogers' thugs," as the case might be. Verily, the old order has changed when Calder poses as the politician who has seen the light and no longer seeks to gain political advantage, but humbly asks the voters to accompany him to the penitent form and plead for forgiveness from the much maligned big interests—and then vote for him, and them. It's a new idea altogether in Canadian politics, but it lacks the virility and vigor of the old method. One doesn't know whether to pity Mr. Calder or to laugh at him. Besides, most people in the West will decide that if Mr. Calder has really experienced a change of heart it is a change for the worse; bad as he might be as a "Grit of the Grits," who was out to get votes on the same principle as that laid down by the Quaker for getting money, he is much worse as a "reformed politician," creeping under the shelter of vested interest and serving its ends under the pretence of a larger knowledge and a broader outlook. The people of Canada know that Canada's problems are, today, what they have always been, problems connected with the securing of a fuller life for the individual, and the principles upon which solutions of the problems must be based if democracy is to persist, are, today, just what they were six years ago. Mr. Calder has changed his attitude toward those principles and the solutions based upon them—that is all. His spiritual regeneration is a myth; he has changed his political tactics because he believes that political strategy demands it. He has become the Uriah Heep of Canadian politics; he is "so humble" that he may the easier delude and deceive. He is still playing "the old political game," but he has changed the form. When the Calder of today has answered the Calder of the campaign of 1911 it will be time enough to take him seriously.

The U.S. Elections

Whatever can be said about partyism elsewhere, the result of the presidential election in the United States shows that partyism there, at any rate, has escaped any disintegrating influences. One would never imagine from the press reports that there were other parties in the field beside the Republican and Democratic, nor does there appear to be that disgust with the historic parties which "academic" politicians would have one believe. Whatever the number of votes received by the Prohibitionist, the Socialist and the Farmer-Labor candidates, it does not appear to have had any appreciable effect upon the election as a whole, although Mr. Christensen, the Farmer-Labor candidate, says that his party did remarkably well, and is going to tear the Democratic Party all to pieces before the next election. Evidently, Mr. Christensen regards the Republican Party as invulnerable. Mr. Gompers did his best to put the American Federation of Labor behind the Democratic

candidate, but the millions of American workmen appear to have voted in the main for the party that promised them the "full dinner-pail."

The result is an overwhelming victory for the party of splendid isolation, "no entangling alliances," "America for the Americans," and, apparently, if Senator Harding correctly interpreted Republican opinion, the cancellation of European debts to prevent flooding of the American market with goods sent from Europe on account of those debts. The latter, however, may be taken as one of Senator Harding's eccentricities; whether it mean a full or an empty dinner-pail the payment of interest on indebtedness will be welcomed by American investors just as it is welcomed by investors in other parts of the world. Senator Harding, however, did explicitly promise protection to American farmers against imports from Canada, and the success of his party augurs badly for the closer trade relations between Canada and the United States, which is urged by the farmers in this country. Just how far it means rejection of the League of Nations remains to be seen. It is hard to believe that the United States will refuse to be a party to any international effort of the kind represented by the league, but the vote seems to be a decisive rejection of the league as it now exists, and with it the Treaty of Versailles. From an international standpoint, indeed, the success of the Republicans is a success for reaction, since it means not only rejection of closer international relations through such a body as the League of Nations, but a return to the policy of protection as exemplified in the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich tariffs.

Tax on Sales

A form of taxation that is finding great favor with financial interests and is receiving considerable boosting by them across the border is a tax on sales. The Montreal Gazette, which is always impressed with the

importance of anything suggested by the moneyed interests, commends this tax on turnover to these interests in Canada, and advises a "close study" of the subject. To those who are not unacquainted with the ways of financial interests, the mere fact that the proposition emanates from their councils is enough to provoke suspicion, and when it is affirmed that the tax is "passed along in small fractions and is finally paid by the consumer, practically without his knowledge, and the additions are so trifling as not materially to affect prices," that such a tax would raise more revenue than the country actually needs, and that its adoption would lead to repeal of the Excess Profits Tax and the Income Tax, one begins to detect the "nigger in the woodpile." It takes a wizard of finance to maintain that some \$500,000,000 a year can be painlessly extracted from the people of Canada. The railways tried to maintain a proposition of that kind in connection with the increase in freight rates, but then nobody believed them. Neither as a matter of fact, will they accept this idea of a painless system of taxation. Let us illustrate.

The tax, it is said, will be passed on to the consumer. A farmer takes a load of wheat to an elevator and sells it. He must pay a tax of one per cent. on the sale. Every time the wheat changes hands it pays a tax of one per cent., so that when it reaches the ultimate consumer the tax is really about six per cent. The bulk of the wheat raised in this country is exported, that is, the ultimate consumer resides in a foreign country. Do the advocates of this tax really and seriously contend that we can make the foreigner pay the tax? They know quite well that such a tax could not be passed on, and that when the farmer paid the first one per cent. he paid it by deducting it from the price he received for the wheat. He could not pass on the tax; it would be paid by him and by no one else. That, of course, would not obtain with those whose produce had its

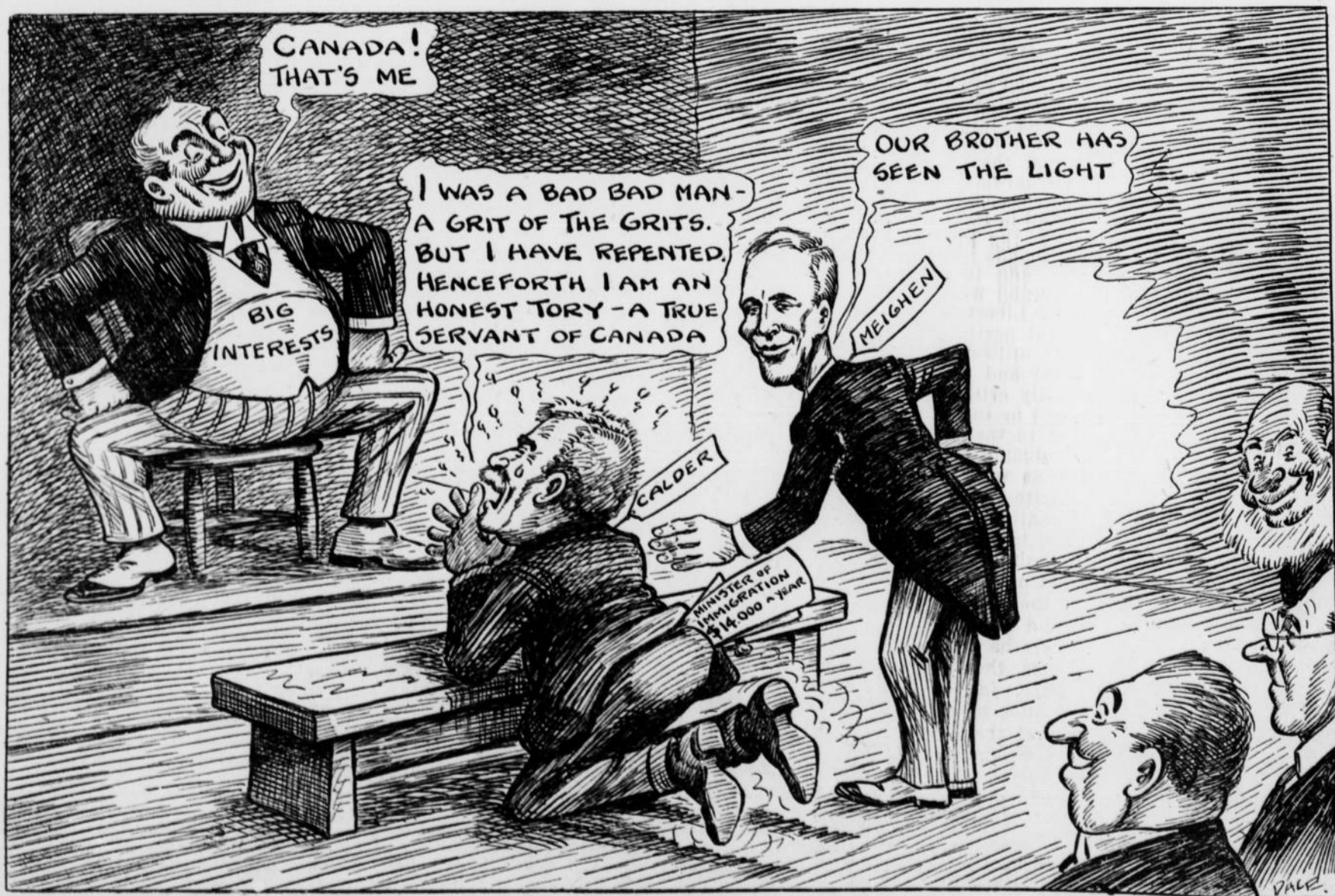
price fixed in the home market; there the tax would be passed on, hence the farmer would pay the tax as a producer and would also pay it as a consumer. That kind of a tax would, no doubt, be immensely pleasing to those who have now to pay the Excess Profits and the Income Tax, and who care little where the burden of taxation falls as long as it doesn't fall on them. The people want justice in taxation before convenience, and there is precious little that is just in this proposed tax on sales.

Free Trade in Britain

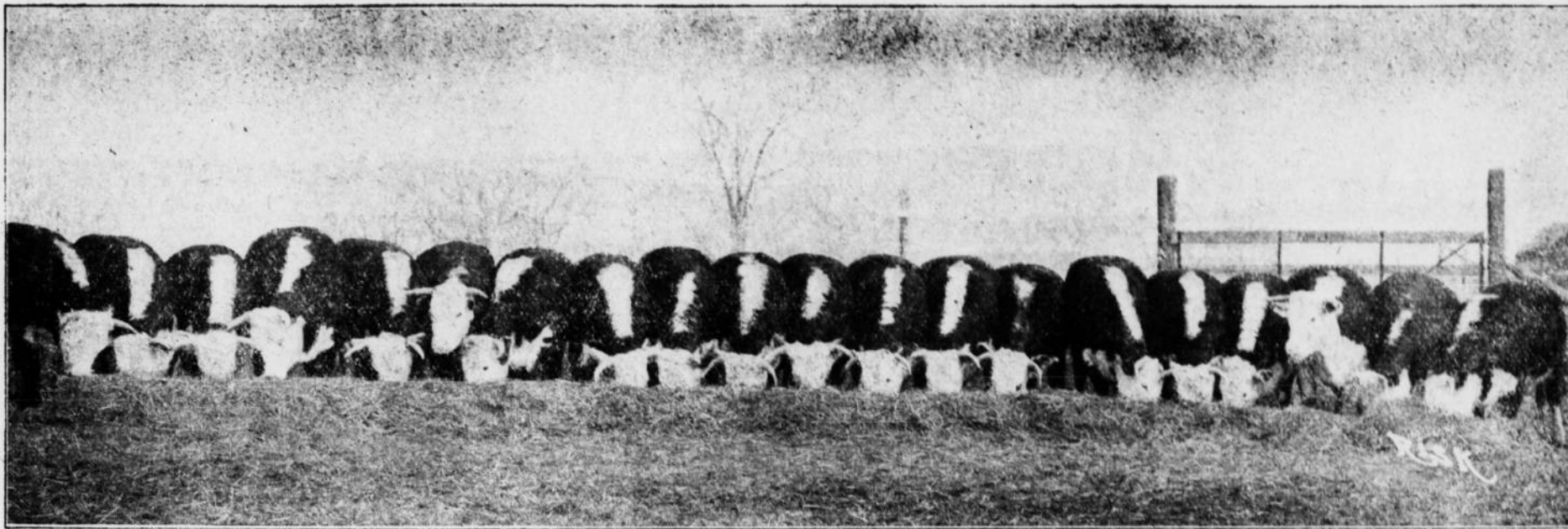
That part of Mr. Meighen's budget speech in which he dealt with the results of free trade in Great Britain, has attracted considerable attention across the Atlantic and provoked comment not at all complimentary to the intelligence of Canada's prime minister. In this issue The Guide publishes a reply to Mr. Meighen, from the pen of the Right Hon. J. M. Robertson, who was parliamentary under-secretary for the board of trade in the Asquith administration. Mr. Robertson is the author of a number of books on political and economic questions, and is a recognized authority on the free trade side of the tariff controversy in Great Britain. This article was written specially for The Guide, and it leaves nothing to be desired as an effective exposure of the fallacies contained in Mr. Meighen's speech. We commend it to the careful attention of those who are actively engaged in combatting the protectionist revival.

Senator Harding says that the iron and steel industry in the United States is a monument to the efficacy of a protective tariff. And so is the miserable condition of the employees of that industry.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales has decided to cut out the word "obey" in the marriage service. The brides cut it out—mentally—a long time ago.



The Penitent



"Having found their place-cards the ladies commenced the repast."

Britain Under Free Trade

THE speech of Mr. Meighen in the Canadian House of Commons on May 25 is amazing reading for a British Free Trader. Canadian politics is, of course, no business of mine, save in the sense that every citizen of the Empire is interested in the prosperity of every part; and that I know a general luxury tax must be as much of a fiscal fallacy in Canada as it is in Europe, where, after it had hopelessly broken down in France, Mr. Bonar Law's promise to impose it in Britain was prudently broken. But when Mr. Meighen undertakes to show that Free Trade has meant either the absolute or the relative impoverishment of Britain, he is speaking on a matter of which we may claim to know as much as he can, and in regard to which we may without presumption correct him.

I confess to some chagrin at seeing such a monumental error made current in a great British Dominion by a Dominion statesman. One grew well used to nonsense in following British tariffist propaganda; but not even a tariffist statesman in Britain (if there are any left) would now venture to put such a travesty of our social and industrial history as has been achieved by Mr. Meighen.

Balance of Trade

Mr. Meighen sets out with a theory of "balance of trade" which cannot but lead him to immeasurably wrong conclusions, because it is as far wide of the facts of international trade as is the Ptolemaic astronomy in regard to the motions of the heavenly bodies. He tells us that:

Before and at the year 1850, England had a favorable balance of trade. . . . but they did not hold it very long, and from about 1850 to the present day the trade of Great Britain has shown an adverse balance every year, at least every decade year. They have been selling less than they have bought, until today it is a case of almost two to one, while the situation is getting worse all the time. It is a remarkable fact that the year 1850 marks the time when the change took place in the trade balance of Great Britain. Some years after that they had annually about £150,000,000 against them, and as they approached 1913 and 1914, the adverse balance kept on increasing, and in the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 it had reached colossal totals indeed.

Mr. Meighen avowedly means that the general adoption of Free Trade in 1850 had the effect of setting up what he thus represents as an annual and continual loss on trade.

It is painful to have to point out to a minister of Mr. Meighen's status that what he represents as an annual loss was the annual gain of the nation as a trading and investing body. The excess of imports over exports in a normal peace year is not something that has to be paid for: it is the profit of the nation on its total international dealings; and the profit comes in the form of goods because there is no other way in which it could come.

A B C Economics

I am talking the A B C of international economics, because, alas, Mr.

A Trenchant Exposure of the Fallacies contained in Premier Meighen's References to the Results of Free Trade in Great Britain---By The Right Hon. J. M. Robertson, Author of Free Trade, Trade and Tariffs, Etc.

Meighen has not yet mastered it. He is bewildered at the outset by the terms "buying" and "selling." Now, it is true that all the goods imported by a country are bought by somebody in that country. That is part of the process of commerce. But the total import is none the less the equivalent of the total earned credit of the country. Now, that credit represents (1) the equivalent in value of its exported goods, the price of which includes manufacturers' profits; (2) payment for shipping services rendered by the country in excess of such services rendered to it; (3) payment of premiums by foreigners to its insurance agents of all kinds; and (4) payment of interest on foreign investments owned by its citizens.

Thus when any country habitually imports more goods than it exports, it is not going into debt for them, as Mr. Meighen's argument implies. That is the way in which it receives its annual increment of wealth by the whole process of exchange. Let Mr. Meighen ask himself this question: Supposing that British shipping in a given year earns £100,000,000 more from international freights than British traders have to pay to foreign shipowners, how is Britain to receive that £100,000,000 save in goods and foods and raw material? And, again, if British investors own thousands of millions of paying investments in foreign countries (as they did before the war), how are they to receive the interest on those investments unless the nation as a whole receives it in the form of saleable goods?

It ought to be impossible for Mr. Meighen to answer "in cash"; but I dare not assume that he would not so answer, for his argument requires it. His use of the phrase "adverse balance" means that the country in question owes for its excess of imports over exports; and that somehow it must pay. Tariffists in England, and Mr. Seddon, in New Zealand, used to tell us that because of the "adverse trade balance" we had to pay away every year "150 millions of golden sovereigns." Apparently Mr. Meighen is of that school.

The Bullion Delusion

That delusion clings to the minds of a certain percentage of people in spite of all the demonstrations of economists. The demonstration, then, must just be repeated when a leading Canadian statesman repeats the fallacy. The answer to Mr. Seddon was, in the first place, that there were never 150 million English sovereigns in existence; secondly, that if even a quarter of that sum, in

bullion, were exported in any year, the Bank of England would have to raise its rate until the gold came back; and thirdly, whatever were the annual fluctuations in the export and import of bullion, in every decade we imported considerably more bullion than we exported. The bullion statistics on that head are incontrovertible. For where was the alleged exported gold to come from? On Mr. Seddon's theory, and on what appears to be Mr. Meighen's, it was utterly impossible that our stock of bullion should be maintained. Yet it certainly was, and the plain conclusion is that Mr. Seddon, a Dominion statesman of distinction, was talking lamentable nonsense. When I see democratic statesmen doing that, I am always tempted to use stronger terms, because I hate to see democracy made ridiculous.

The simple truth in regard to bullion is that under peace conditions no country can even for one year part with much of its bullion unless it substitutes paper for its bullion currency. After 1850 we never once did even that until the war came. After 1850, instead of losing annually, as Mr. Meighen so weirdly supposes, we kept our bullion because we were as a nation growing richer every decade. And if anybody in Canada believes Mr. Meighen to the extent of doubting this, let me ask how he explains the fact that of all the European belligerents in the war, the one which was best able to finance itself and its allies—including its Dominions—was the Great Britain which Mr. Meighen represents as sinking deeper and deeper into debt every year after 1850?

The Wealth of Britain

National wealth, of course, is not necessarily translatable into individual wealth all round per head. But let us take one thing at a time. Is Mr. Meighen prepared to deny that at the outbreak of the war the people of Great Britain had a larger mass of interest-bearing foreign investments than those of any other country? That happens to be the fact, so certainly so that our tariffists used to argue that Free Trade led to the undue "export of capital." How on earth, then, could such investments have been made, on Mr. Meighen's theory? The simple truth is that a large part of the annual excess of imports which he regards as representing buying without selling was, as aforesaid, the equivalent of the interest due annually to British investors on their foreign investments. It had to come in goods, because bullion in excess

of its currency and industrial and art needs is of no more use to a nation than to an individual. If an excess comes in, it just goes out again to where it can be sold at a profit. And to sell gold is to buy goods—that is, articles of trade, whether foods or manufactures or raw materials.

As an individual's increase of consumption comes to him in things or services, so does a nation's. And the history of England during the 63 years which Mr. Meighen in effect describes as a period of impoverishment was a history of a steadily rising standard of comfort.

Life Conditions Under Free Trade

Let us avoid misunderstandings. In the last century, and in this down to the war, all British reformers desired and wrought for a better distribution of the national income—that is, of all forms of well-being among the mass of the people. That was the broad objective of British Liberalism when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain started his tariff crusade in 1903. And that was the result always being progressively attained under the Free Trade system, which started by making food cheaper, and in the very years of the tariffist crusade was keeping it cheaper than that of any industrial country in Europe. Still, there was much to be done. When wheat prices began steadily to rise again, wages had to follow, and there has always to be a pressure before wages follow prices. But every student of the life conditions of England in the past 30 years can testify that the general process has been one of betterment—better feeding, housing, clothing, locomotion; more leisure, more culture; in a word, better life conditions. Their food was cheaper than that of the industrial populations of Germany, France, Italy, or any other industrial country in Europe. And they had the shortest working day. As was long ago proved by an eminent American statistician, working on a broad and sound basis of comparison, the country in which the smallest number of days' work of a given length sufficed to earn the amount required to maintain at a given degree of comfort a family of a given size was Free Trade Britain. And the other good things of life were being progressively attained in something like due proportion.

Unemployment

By way of answer to these unanswerable truths, our tariffists used to tell us that we suffered exceptionally from unemployment. Now, unemployment has been the scourge of industry ever since manufactures became specialized; and all honest argument on the subject must be by way of comparison of times and countries. Let us then compare (1) the degree of suffering from unemployment in England in the period before and since 1846—or rather since 1847, when

Continued on Page 11

School Affairs in Manitoba

Are Directed by a Progressive Minister and Governed by Progressive Policies---By Mary P. McCallum

AN increase from 25,077 in 1890 to 138,352 in 1919 in school population in Manitoba, and an increase from 554 school buildings with 712 departments in operation in 1890, to 1,784 school buildings with 3,256 departments in operation in 1919, tells a story of the progress of Manitoba in education during the past 30 years. And that story is one of romance and adventure, one of matching wits and high ideals against the elements and the inherent tendency of human beings to ward off too rapid progress.

Of course progress, so history has shown, is built up around personalities. I believe it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier who said that if there was one of the provincial ministers of education more useful than the others, that one was Dr. Thornton, the minister of education for Manitoba. It isn't at all an established fact that Sir Wilfrid was in a position to judge the ministers of education on their merits and say which one was better than the others, but his statement inferred that Dr. Thornton was a good one, and, "I'll tell the world he is, too," as the new slang would put it. He is a genial Scotsman, with all the Scotsman's love of seeing a thing through to a finish, whether it is a pleasant process or not. And by the same token if he said there must be as perfect co-operation as possible between all branches of and all factors in educational administration in this province, it's a safer gamble than on Babe Ruth's home runs that there would be.

Co-operation Between Branches

As a matter of fact, co-operation has been worked out between all the different factors involved in the process of education to a noticeably great degree, that is between the department itself, the inspectors, teachers, trustees, ratepayers, children, parents, and the general public. Of course, it is impossible in educational matters, as it is impossible in every other matter, to travel faster than public opinion, and public opinion can only be made to travel fast if all the interested factors work in harmony and co-operation in developing it. I can speak from experience that there hasn't always been the closest co-operation between the different factors, for in my remote youth I was a rural school teacher in Manitoba. When I was in difficulty it certainly did not occur to me that the department of education was a human affair, made up of human beings like myself, who were interested in the welfare of the particular school of which I was teacher. The department was a high and mighty affair of government far removed from my humble ken. The inspector was never by any chance considered as being someone whose particular duty was to help new teachers along in their work. I was in constant terror of him. The trustees, in one case, were persons who rigidly shut down on all expenditure that didn't actually keep the children tolerably comfortable, and in the other case were genial, good-natured fellows who let me have holidays

even that didn't much matter so long as everyone was happy and having a good time—and didn't object too strenuously to the boys being late for school when they took the cows to pasture. I had no perspective of the machinery of administration of education and the relationship of the various factors that made up the machine. And I think I was not vastly different to any other young teacher starting out.

To have broken that ignorance is an achievement far in the line of progress. It would be pretty hard to find a teacher who has begun teaching in the last five years who does not know Dr. Thornton and has not his assurance that he and the whole department were established to stand behind her or him in the work of educating the young idea. School inspectors are in closer touch with teachers. Trustees, through their association and the co-operation of the department, are becoming useful for more than producing cheques. No one believes that Manitoba has reached the acme of completeness in co-operation, but during the past five years a beginning has been made, and if the spirit which at present exists continues it is likely to develop very much faster in the next five years.

High Cost of Schools

One of the greatest problems in these times of the high cost of living is to finance new school buildings and equipment. But in spite of the high cost of building materials, debentures issued from January 1, 1920, to September 30, 1920, have surpassed all previous records, amounting for general school purposes to nearly \$1,800,000. The minister states that the majority of schools in this province are today faced with insufficient accommodation. In districts where a few years ago there were 10 to 15 children of school age there are now 25 to 30. In villages that have long since ceased to have growing pains and for years have remained stationary so far as population is concerned, the school population is found to be increasing, and the three, four or five-roomed schools in these villages are finding themselves much too small to accommodate this increasing population.

An analysis of the school buildings of 1890 and those of today provides an interesting field for speculation on progress. Thirty years ago, of the 554 school buildings there were almost four times as many log buildings as there were brick and thirteen times as many as there were stone. Today, of the 1,784 school buildings, only 41 are log; 44 of them are stone, 252 brick, and the remainder frame.

School buildings and equipment in the districts are closely linked with administration. Of the three prairie provinces Manitoba has made most progress towards municipal school boards,

since in 1916 it passed legislation for their establishment. Municipal school boards hold the promise of much improvement in school administration. Instead of having, as Inspector Hunter, of Deloraine, says he has in his district, 309 trustees and secretaries to administer the affairs of 2,362 school children, there would be six district boards corresponding to the six municipalities. Under the municipal school board system we may look for better buildings, better equipment in these buildings, a more logical location of school sites, and more pleasant surroundings. There are likely to come better teachers, since good teachers will not endure the petty annoyances of the district system where a single ratepayer with a grievance has been known to compel her dismissal. The collection and handling of taxes will be simplified and accounting will be greatly improved.

Inspectors' Opinions

It is interesting to note what school inspectors have to say regarding municipal school boards. Inspector Belton in his annual report to the department says, "Municipal school boards are being discussed—I cannot yet say agitated—by leading citizens in town and country. Twenty-five years participation in educational work has demolished my faith in local control of public school education. . . . There is one reform I feel fully committed to, namely, the enlarging of the present unit of school administration." Inspector Goulet, of St. Boniface, says that "I find that the larger unit of administration is slow in gaining favor. . . . I am convinced that when the whole territory is organized the municipal ratepayers will not fail to see that they can administer their schools in a more fruitful way through concerted activity." Inspector Hunter reports, "The trustees' associations and other organizations in this district are deeply interested in the question of municipal school boards, and an educational campaign tending towards development in this line has been in progress some time. There is a general feeling that a change of system is desirable, and that municipal school boards would lead to more wholesome co-operation, better organization, definite aims and a more stable policy. The municipal school board with a larger area would lend itself to better financing, better equipment, more highly trained teachers, greater permanency in the teaching staff, better supervision of the actual teaching and more care of the children's health."

School inspectors are up against indifference in school trustees every day of their lives and their testimony on municipal school boards ought to carry at least the conviction that comes with long experience. Inspector Belton

makes this interesting comment in his report: "The greatest drawback to educational progress is not opposition on the part of trustees and ratepayers, but indifference, which is the more difficult of the two to deal with. This is very much in evidence at the time of the annual meetings, which are always sparsely attended. The business of the school board is frequently conducted by the secretary-treasurer alone. They are very willing to spend money on improvements, but the inclination of the average trustee and ratepayer is to 'let George do it.' It looks to me as if it is Georgina who is going to do a great deal of it in the near future. A phenomenon that I am watching with interest and hope is the appearing here and there of the woman trustee. Half a dozen districts are each represented by one or two of these, and, without exception, they bring with them an intelligent interest and painstaking attention to the duties of office."

Procedure Simple

The government cannot force municipal school boards on the people of Manitoba, nor would it be wise to push the matter faster than public opinion in the municipalities. But the government has provided enabling legislation where the districts in any one municipality may themselves establish a municipal school board, and the procedure is extremely simple.

1. A bylaw is prepared by the council and submitted to the vote of the electors of the municipality.
2. This may be done by direct action of the council or on petition to the council from at least 15 per cent. of the resident electors whose names appear on the last revised municipal voters' list.
3. This vote on the bylaw may be taken at any time.
4. The general proceedings in the matter are taken in the same manner as in the case of municipal bylaws.
5. When the bylaw is submitted any person entitled to vote for reeve or councillor has the right to vote upon it.
6. The bylaw is carried by a simple majority.

One municipal school board has been established, that in Miniota Municipality. The new arrangement is still in the experiment stage, but there are already those who are enthusiastically approving of the new venture. The board has appointed a superintendent of schools to give genuine supervision and help to the teachers in the municipality.

Consolidation Grows

Consolidation of schools, which, after all, is paving the way for municipal school boards, has progressed faster in Manitoba than in any of the other prairie provinces. Manitoba is older, and the country being longer established does not lend itself to the very large farms and ranches that in Saskatchewan and Alberta present real difficulties to consolidation. There are today in Manitoba more than 100 consolidated schools. In



Above left: Baseball teams of Supton and Beausejour schools at supper at school picnic.

Centre: Physical exercises at Asquith school. The teacher here is a returned soldier. Right: Lunch hour at the Bonar Law school.

Below, left: The teacher-age at Elma school.

Right: Teacher's cottage at Shell River school. The teachers from two other schools reside here as well.

the year 1905 consolidation first took place at Virden and Holland. The department reports that consolidation is now past the experimental stage and

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You, Too, Can Now Have Prettier Dresses At Half the Cost

The story of how 75,000 women learned easily and quickly to make their own clothes.

By ELIZABETH JUNE CHRISTIE

THE other day I was coming out from town with a very dear friend of mine. She was wearing such a perfectly charming dress that I simply had to express my admiration. "Maybe if I could afford to patronize the exclusive shops just once," I ventured, and I fear just a bit enviously, "I could have a gown as wonderfully stylish and becoming as that."

And then Grace looked at me and smiled. "Would you really like to meet the modiste who designed and fashioned and made this dress—every stitch and seam of it?" she said. "Then gaze upon her. I made it all myself."

"Why, my dear," I exclaimed, "I never knew you did any sewing at all."

"I never did until a few months ago. But in those few months I've learned to make all my own clothes—not merely just to make them but to make them as dresses are made in the best shops. I've learned to draft from my own measurements patterns that fit perfectly—or to adapt any tissue pattern—I've learned to really develop style in a garment—and to individualize it—to copy a garment I see on the street, in a shop window, or in a fashion magazine and yet put in those little touches that are meant just for me."

"Then I've learned every step of fitting, making, trimming, finishing—everything. My dear, not a hand but mine touched this dress from the day I selected the materials until I put it on just as you see it now. And here's something more. I know you well enough to tell you that this dress, which would be priced at least \$40 in a shop, cost me just exactly \$13.50!"

"But tell me," I said still puzzled. "Where did you go to learn it all? How did you find the time?"

"I went to school," she answered, "on my own front porch and in that sunny back sitting room—I went whenever I had an hour or even a few minutes to spare. My teacher I have never seen, although I feel that she is one of my warmest friends. I learned it all, my dear Elizabeth, *by mail*, through the Woman's Institute. And if you want to give your readers some news that will win their everlasting gratitude in these days of soaring prices, tell them the story of what the Woman's Institute is doing for more than 75,000 women, in city, town and country all over the world."

SO that is how I happened to be sitting three days later, across the table from Mrs. Mary Brooks Picken, listening to the perfectly wonderful story of this great school which has brought happiness, and the joy of having pretty clothes, and savings almost too good to be true, into thousands upon thousands of homes all over America and in foreign lands! Mrs. Picken is Director of Instruction of the Woman's Institute, a practical expert dressmaker with years of experience, a great heart and a sympathetic understanding of woman's needs and everyday home problems. She is so enthusiastic about the good the Institute is doing that her face fairly beamed as she talked.

"Every woman knows," she was saying, "that she could have many more clothes—for much less money if she could make them herself. But how is a busy housewife to learn dressmaking if she must leave her home to take employment as a dressmaker's apprentice or to attend a resident school? It was that condition of things that led us to develop an entirely new method of teaching dressmaking by

which the instruction is given entirely by mail. This means that now any woman, no matter where she may live, may learn everything about dress-making right in her own home in spare time. Not merely the essentials, but the whole art of dress-making, designing, cutting, fitting and the construction of garments of every kind.

"It is not necessary that she even know how to make a simple stitch. The instruction begins with stitches and seams, and is not finished until the student can design, cut, fit and make with her own hands a gown, suit or dress of any style, no matter how elaborate."

"And do you also teach students how to renovate and remodel their old clothes and hats?" I asked.

"Of course," was her answer, "else our courses would surely be incomplete. We have many reports from students who have been able, with our help, to design and produce new dresses and hats of the very latest styles from those they had never hoped to wear again because they were out of date."

"Our lessons are written in everyday words that even children understand. Then, too, every little step in the instruction is not only fully explained, but is actually shown by means of pictures—so that it is practically impossible for the student to make any mistakes. And every pupil receives personal, individual help and instruction."

We went through the big instruction department and I watched the teachers at their work of examining reports, marking lessons, and dictating letters to students. Then I understood why the method of teaching is so wonderfully successful.

As we came back to Mrs. Picken's office she turned to a great pile of letters from students on her desk. "They come to us like this every day," she said.

Then she read me some of them. One was from a girl only 16 who now not only makes all her own clothes but has already earned enough sewing for others to pay for her entire course.

Another was from a woman of 63 who has opened a shop in her home. She wrote that she had already established a trade that keeps her busy and enables her to support an invalid husband and still be at home with him all day.

"YOU see," Mrs. Picken went on, "we not only teach a woman to make her own and her children's clothes but we give her so thorough a knowledge of dressmaking that she is able to take it up as a profession if she desires. Hundreds of our students learn dressmaking in spare time while doing other work and then when they are fully equipped step right into good positions as dressmakers or open their own shops, where they sometimes make two or three times as much money as formerly. One feature about our course is that it enables a woman to make practical, stylish garments while she learns. There are no tedious preliminaries. Almost at once a student starts making garments for herself or others."

"Another wonderful thing about our work," she said, "is that we can reach every one. Among our students are women and girls at home, business women, farmers' wives, teachers, school girls, girls employed in offices, stores and factories. And there are, oh, so many mothers who simply pour out their thanks to us for teaching them how to have dainty clothes for their little ones at a mere fraction of what their clothes cost before."



"Then, too," she said, "we have a course in millinery just as complete and fascinating and practical, by which a woman can quickly learn to make her own hats or can qualify to take up millinery as a business."

"And we are now teaching foods and cookery—showing how to make your housekeeping easy and pleasant beside saving one-third your grocery, meat and fuel bills in the same successful way."

"You see it makes no difference where you live, because all the instruction is carried on by mail. And it is no disadvantage if you are employed during the day or have household duties that occupy most of your time, because you can devote as much or as little time to the course as you wish, and just whenever it is convenient."

"But tell me," I said, "how do you get your students?"

"Largely through the recommendations and endorsements of our present students," she replied. "Their enthusiasm is contagious and their friends want to learn, too, so they write us. Then we publish three books entitled 'Dressmaking Made Easy,' 'Millinery Made Easy,' and 'Cooking Made Easy,' which are mailed free on request."

And so, at her suggestion, I have arranged below, for the convenience of my readers, a coupon, which if filled out and mailed promptly will bring without any obligation, a free booklet, with much more information about the Woman's Institute and its courses than I have been able to give here. Please be sure to state whether you are most interested in Home or Professional Dressmaking, Millinery or Cooking.

WOMAN'S INSTITUTE

Dept. 43-L, Scranton, Penna.

Please send me one of your booklets and tell me how I can learn the subject marked below:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Dressmaking | <input type="checkbox"/> Millinery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Dressmaking | <input type="checkbox"/> Cooking |

Name
(Please specify whether Mrs. or Miss)

Address



WHOA!

Here is a new idea in Corduroy Trousers

You'll be glad to know about it—

You can now buy trousers made of a fine, soft Corduroy—tough and strong with a *water-resisting* finish. This cloth is made by the oldest Corduroy mills in the United States



Different from any Corduroy you ever wore

When you buy your next pair of trousers get good ones. Be sure that they have this name on the waistband—CROMPTON "All-Weather" CORDUROY. You'll be glad you bought them.

1. Because—they are strong, soft and comfortable.
2. Because—they keep you dry in a light shower.
3. Because—they dry in double quick time if you get them soaking wet.
4. Because—they protect you from wind and cold.
5. Because—they don't shrink, stiffen or lose their color.

GENTLEMEN:

... I have had one pair of breeches made of your corduroy which I have worn for two years in the trenches, in tanks and the hardest kind of wear and want to have another pair made.

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. E. MITCHELL
Colonel of Tank Corps
Commanding Headquarters
Tank Center
Camp Meade, Md.

For years CROMPTON "All-Weather" CORDUROY has been very popular for boys' school suits. Now it is used for the better grade of men's work trousers—(special men's trouser quality).

CROMPTON "All-Weather" CORDUROY is made especially for outdoor use. This improved corduroy is now used by most of the important work trouser manufacturers.

Be sure that the "All-Weather" trade-mark is in the waistband of your next trousers.

Write for FREE Test Sample—showing how water rolls off CROMPTON "All-Weather" CORDUROY just like quicksilver. Please send in the name of your dealer when writing for test card.

CROMPTON RICHMOND COMPANY, INC.
37 East 31st Street New York

If it's good in the Trenches, it's good in the Field

Britain Under Free Trade

Continued from Page 7

free trade in corn came into actual operation. Let us, in fact, take Mr. Meighen's starting point. What then are the facts as to unemployment in industrial Britain before Free Trade? These: That in the 30 years from 1815 to 1845—the 30 years of peace—the amount of unemployment was enormously greater, in proportion to population, than it has ever been since. The records of the chronic distress—protracted as it has never been since, save in the cotton famine during the American Civil war—are appalling to read; and the man who has not read some of them has no right to speak on the subject. For a whole generation the memory of "The Hungry Forties" kept the British nation sound on the subject of Free Trade. But the 'thirties were just about as miserable as the 'forties; and the 'teens and 'twenties were also full of distress and bitter discontent. It was fear of social cataclysm that forced alike the Reform Bill of 1832 and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846.

And what of unemployment since? The broad facts, repeated in every great trade depression since the 'eighties, are that such depression invariably begins in a highly protected country—almost always the United States—whence it inevitably spreads to other countries which do international trade; that it generally affects Britain last; and that it passes away thence earlier than in any of the tariffed countries. And a comparison of unemployment in the United States and in England in the depression of 1908—the last before the war—shows a much higher proportion of men thrown idle there than in Britain. The fact is that our tariffists have constantly given (and exaggerated) the figures of our unemployment without any comparison of them with those of the protectionist countries. Germany and France suffered more acutely in the last depression than we did. Nevertheless, we set up a national system of unemployment insurance, which has since been progressively expanded; and the lot of industrial England is still, as before, better than that of any other industrial population in Europe. For, as all the world knows, wages have risen greatly during and since the war.

Comparative Wages

Here, doubtless, I shall be told, in the words of Mr. Meighen's speech, that wages are very much higher in protected America than anywhere else. Again I must expose a fallacy. Wages ought to be higher in America than in Europe. The productive resources of the United States in ores, coal, corn, meat, oil, tobacco, fruit and fibres are out of all comparison greater than those of Britain in proportion to population. Properly utilized, those resources ought to mean a very much larger income per head of the population. But the true basis of comparison of wages, with regard to the effects of fiscal policy or their amount, is between the industries which in one country are protected and in the other are not.

Before the war, the constant argument of our tariffists as to the superiority of American to English wages was based on the figures for three industries, because those happened to be the only industries for which trustworthy official figures could be got from the States. The workers in question were: (1) Locomotive engine-drivers; (2) compositors; (3) bricklayers. Now, these three are industries

absolutely insusceptible of protection by tariffs; and they are, further, industries in which wages necessarily run higher in a rapidly expanding country like the States than in any other. Every extension of railways means more engine-drivers; every new town means more work for bricklayers, and also more newspapers, employing more compositors. Hence a high demand for such labor, which means high wages.

But what of the protected industries? Were wages there anything like as high? Notoriously they were not, despite the lack of official statistics. The wages in the woolen and cotton trades, relatively to the cost of living, were not higher than those of Free Trade England. I have even seen the written testimony of an English workman that they were less in actual amount, while costs of living were much higher.

And what does the school of Mr. Meighen make of this fact, that throughout the United States, before the war, by the general avowal of the American press, the mass of the people could not afford to buy woolen clothing, but had to be content with cotton or mixtures of cotton and wool, because of the high prices caused by the tariff? Is that a proof of good distribution of national income under protectionist fiscal policy?

"Poverty Line" Statistics

Now, however, I shall be met by Mr. Meighen's "poverty line" figures in regard to England. I know something of these "poverty line" statistics. Honestly and conscientiously compiled, they are always misleading, because they are not comparative. Let us face the facts. In all countries there is a lamentable amount of poverty. It is true alike of Japan, China, India, Europe, and America. But has anybody compiled poverty-line statistics of the life of the "mean whites" in the Southern States? I have seen figures of industrial poverty in America—those given by Mr. Robert Hunter in his book on Poverty, in 1905. They are bad enough, from a philanthropic point of view. And how came such poverty to exist in that country, so immensely endowed by nature? From Free Trade?

But poverty-line statistics are apt to be fallacious, even when accurately quoted. Commonly, indeed, the figures given as the percentage of population on the poverty line are given as those of the percentage below the poverty line—a gross perversion. But even with conscientious use there is fallacy. Every student of poor-life conditions can testify how often a good house-mother keeps up comfort and cleanliness and good cheer in the home where others on the same income are in squalor and distress. It is not all a matter of sobriety. Much poverty is due to bad health.

But, when all is said, there are millions of people living in "new" countries on incomes which would be below the poverty line of an English town; and, finally, the standard of comfort in England has been rising every year, under Free Trade, since those very poverty-line figures were first circulated.

Comparative Trade Statistics

Mr. Meighen dwelt to some extent on the tariffist claim that, while British trade undeniably expanded immensely from the very year in which Mr. Chamberlain started to prove that it was going to the dogs, other countries were progressing at a higher percentage rate. And the inference was that tariffs explained the difference. Here,



Shore Scene, Eldon, F.E.I.



60 Dishes
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40-Cent Package

Saves You \$5

When served in place of meats

The large package of Quaker Oats serves about 60 dishes. Sixty servings of meat, eggs, fish, etc., would, on the average, cost you \$5.00 more.

Then figure nutrition. The Quaker Oats package supplies 6,221 calories of food. In meat, eggs and fish, on the average, those calories would cost about nine times as much.

Figure food value. The oat is the supreme food—almost the ideal food in balance and completeness. It is a food which young and old should eat at least once daily.

Quaker Oats, for many years, has been the world's best breakfast. Today it offers another appeal by so reducing food cost.

Note the cost comparisons below. The other necessary foods are figured on prices at this writing. Mark what you save when Quaker Oats is made your basic breakfast.

40c



60 dishes Quaker Oats costs 40 cents

\$7.20



60 chops would cost \$7.20

\$5



60 servings of meat would cost \$5

\$5



60 servings of fish would cost \$5

Cost per 1,000
Calories

Quaker Oats - - -	6 1/2c
Average Meats - - -	45c
Average Fish - - -	50c
Vegetables - - -	11c to 75c

Quaker Oats

Made to Delight

This brand is flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. The result is a delightful dish at no extra cost. Get it for your people's sake.

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover



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Union-made **OVERALLS** Shirts and Gloves

Farmers appreciate the durability of Bob Long Overalls. They improve with washing, and they simply won't wear out. Their strength is in the tightly-woven fabric—68 lbs. to the square inch is the test that Bob Long Overalls must stand before they leave the factory.

The Best for Farm Work.

Wear longer and cost less
Insist on "Bob Long"
Brand when buying Overalls and Shirts.

BOB LONG SAYS:
"My Overalls and Shirts are the best made because—they are roomy and comfortable. I designed them with the idea that you might want to stretch your arms and legs occasionally."

R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
Winnipeg TORONTO Montreal
Bob Long Brands Known from Coast to Coast

again we have naked fallacy—fallacy of three-ply.

1. The argument always turned on the statistics of a few selected countries, for selected years.

2. It compared the trade of Germany (65 millions) and the United States (120 millions) with Britain, whose population was about 45 millions.

3. It carefully ignored the fact that a dozen tariffed countries showed a far lower percentage rate of increase than the British.

In point of fact, the highest percentage rate of increase I ever noted in the trade of any country in any one year was in the case of Greece, when a year of good currant crop followed a bad year. But the percentage increases in regard to Germany and the United States were always stated without regard to the figures of population—a dishonest statistical procedure, whosoever employs it. Furthermore, they were always stated without regard to the fact that Germany's pre-war resources in iron ore (after the discovery of the Gilchrist-Thomas process for hematite ores) were very much greater than the British, while the resources of the United States were a hundredfold greater. How came it, under those conditions, that, nevertheless, all the great British exporting industries—cotton, woolen, machinery, shipbuilding—expanded after 1903 as they never did before? Was it by getting into debt, as Mr. Meighen appears to suppose?

German Finance

And then, again, how came it that Germany, with her scientific tariff, her scientific education, her industrious population, and her great resources in iron ore, so strongly failed to grow nationally rich in comparison with England? What was the result of the pre-war attempt to raise 50 millions by taxing German capital? And how did Germany compare with Britain during the war in the matter of ability to impose taxation on herself? Is it rational to pretend that a country which has been getting progressively deeper in debt every decade for 60 years is thereby capacitated to bear an enormously greater financial strain than can be borne by one that in that period, with a much larger population and much greater mineral resources, is declared to have been growing progressively richer? Are there not some kinds of nonsense that ought to be taboo in British Dominion legislatures?

It may or may not be useful to suggest to the school of Mr. Meighen that a Free Trade country, as such, and in proportion to its natural resources, is bound to grow richer than a tariffed country, for this reason: The protected manufacturer, as Mr. Hughes, of Australia, was always reminding us during the war, makes his profit out of his fellow-countrymen. Having thus "cut his losses" at the expense of his own people, he is able, if he likes, to undersell other countries in foreign markets. Yes, but where, then, is the profit to his country? His costs, remember, are kept higher than those of his Free-trade rival precisely by his protective system. A great deal of German trade was done in that way, by offers of low price and long credit. In other words, much of German "good trade" was very bad trade—trade at a loss; and Germany, for that among other reasons, was eager for a war that was to give her secured markets where hitherto she had had to compete with Free Trade Britain. And of that ambition we have seen the end.

British Agriculture

Space fails me to track Mr. Meighen through the hundred-and-one fallacies which compose his speech, but a word ought to be said in conclusion on his argument about the decline in the British agricultural population under Free Trade. Of course there was a decline. It had begun before the repeal of the corn laws, because improved methods were lessening the percentage amount of hand labor required, and it continued because machinery was ever more and more employed. But the condition of British agriculture for 30 years after the repeal of the corn laws was very much better than it had been in the 30 years before. Then, it was in constant and clamant distress: inevitably so, because farmers in years of scarcity and extra high prices always took on more land at higher rents, and the first year



The Friendly Smoke

THERE is something mighty comforting and satisfying about "OLD CHUM" Tobacco; a sort of soothing restfulness that pipe smokers have come to associate with this friendly smoke.

"OLD CHUM" is an old, old chum with all pipe smokers.

It has the perfect tobacco taste—the mellow richness—and men know that they can be chummy with "OLD CHUM" all day long and that the "good night pipeful" will be as sweet and cool as the one enjoyed just after breakfast.

For years and years "OLD CHUM" has been Canada's favourite pipe tobacco and today is more popular than ever.

OLD CHUM

Canada's Favorite
Pipe Tobacco.



of abundant crops ruined them. As soon as corn production was put on a sound basis rents began to be regularly paid, because production proceeded on sound lines.

Not till the United States government, in the 'seventies, began to allot virgin land in the West to all comers on a simple undertaking to cultivate it, did British agriculture begin to suffer under Free Trade. It suffered because the new American production was non-economic, paying no rent and exhausting the soil. We got cheap bread, and agriculture suffered. But now that those conditions of American production have passed away, British agriculture is doing very well. During the war it did very well, indeed; but I speak of Free Trade conditions, which mean for Britain economic stability in peace.

Population

Mr. Meighen, I am sorry to see, condescends to argue that Britain must have been doing badly because, under Free Trade, many of her population emigrated. Germans, he argued, stayed at home. He does not ask how far they were free to go: how far they were anchored by insurance and old age pensions or by military law. But what does he make of Italy, with its relatively

high rate of emigration, or of Switzerland or Scandinavia? Was Free Trade the cause in these cases?

It is rather pitiful to have to discuss such a point with Mr. Meighen. A Dominion statesman should know that British people, living in a small country and always increasing in numbers, emigrate not merely by reason of distress—though excess of population relatively to area and resources must always tend to cause distress—but largely because they want to see more of the world, and to find elbow-room in the great, spacious English-speaking countries. What other people has such a temptation to emigrate?

But the vital question remains: How are the people getting on in the mother country? And I think I have shown, in contradiction of Mr. Meighen, that their history since 1850 has been one of steadily rising well-being, under Free Trade and because of Free Trade. Under that system, they had, before the war, incomparably the greatest mercantile marine in the world. What business had they to succeed so; and how came the United States, after advancing so rapidly in shipping up to 1850, to fall so far behind until the war violently changed things? Perhaps the school of Mr. Meighen will explain.

School Affairs in Manitoba

Continued from Page 8

that wherever consolidation has been adopted it has come to stay. The resultant benefits are shown by an increase in the enrolment, an increase in average attendance, an increase in the number of days' schooling that each child obtained, an increase in the length of time that each child stays in school and the attainment of a higher grade.

An analysis of the attendance of some of the consolidated schools shows that the average pupil who is transported to school gets from 15 to 20 days more schooling during a year than one in the same district who walks to school. They show further that the average country child in a consolidated school gets from 27 to 39 more days of school each year than the average child attending the ordinary rural school. The department a couple of years ago estimated the cost of transportation at \$88.68 per pupil attending consolidated schools. The department of education contributes towards this added expense by giving an additional grant towards the equipment not exceeding \$500, and an annual grant towards transportation. Hitherto these annual grants have been made on a 50-50 basis. Consolidation in Manitoba does not always mean a graded school. Occasionally two or more districts where the school population is very sparse and scattered have consolidated and vans convey the children to a central school. The largest consolidated school is that of Dauphin, where there are 20 teachers. There are only two van routes at Dauphin, but the average distance the children are conveyed is one of the highest in Manitoba.

And consolidation is growing in favor, the number of consolidations taking place during the last year which is reported being nine, the third largest year since consolidation was begun.

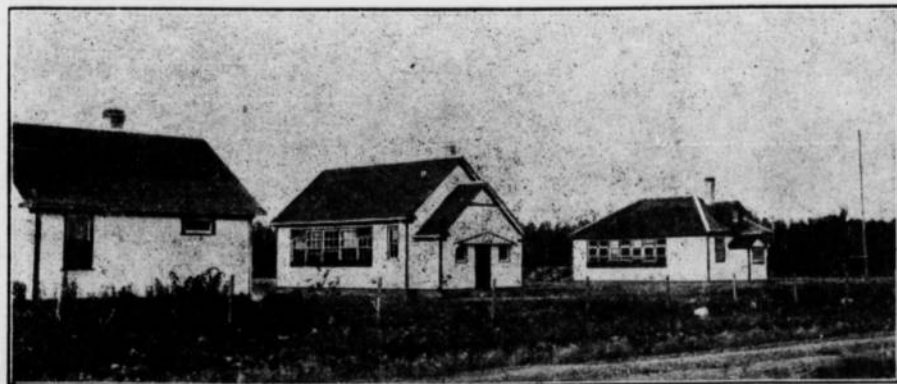
Teacherages Popular

The teacherage is a feature of progress that is becoming more popular in Manitoba. At first teacherages were established in foreign-speaking districts

where it was difficult to secure accommodation. Later they were established more or less as a part of the school plant. Recently several small towns have established teacherages so that there might be some inducement to permanency in the teaching staff. In some cases they are used by the principal and his family, in other cases they house the entire teaching staff. Teachers' residences in small towns are a new thing and are yet in the experimental stage. There are over 100 teacherages throughout the province, and many more are under consideration.

Domestic science and manual training are making some headway. Three years ago Inspectors Gordon and Parr established what they called a manual training circuit. Five towns on convenient lines of railway co-operated to hire a manual training teacher who served each school for one day each week. The scheme has proved a great success, in fact Inspector Parr states that the greatest satisfaction prevailed in all the schools on the circuit. Several other towns have asked to be placed on the circuit, and it is likely that in a short time there may be two manual training teachers. The department gives an extra grant of \$500 for manual training equipment. Mr. R. B. Vaughan has recently been appointed director of manual training for the province. His headquarters are in Winnipeg, but it will be his duty to stimulate interest in manual training at various centres with the hopes that other circuits may be arranged.

The department has under consideration the appointment of a director of household economics for the province, whose work in that direction will be similar to Mr. Vaughan's in manual training. A \$200 grant will be given by the government towards domestic science equipment provided a similar amount is given by the trustees. It is planned to establish circuits here as for manual training. A circuit is in process of formation at the present time of



Fraserwood School Plant

It was found necessary to increase school accommodation here and the building in the middle was erected. The teacher's residence is at the left.



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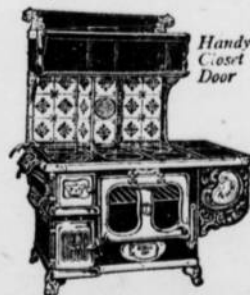
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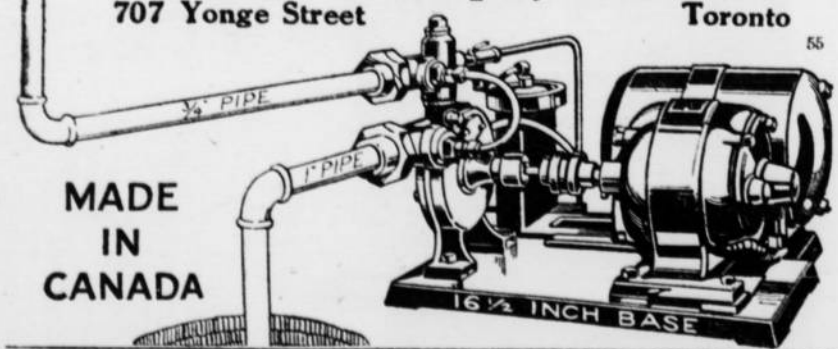
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which the Balmoral and Teulon consolidated schools will be members. They are held up for the time being for lack of a teacher of household economics. Here, again, municipal school boards would facilitate the teaching of these subjects.

The Salary Question

Nearly all the inspectors in their latest reports to the department state that there is a slight increase in the rate of salaries being paid teachers. Last winter the government appointed a commission to sit at various points throughout the province and hear evidence bearing upon the question of teachers' salaries. The commission recommended among other things that a permanent board of reference be established similar to the joint council of industry, which would act as a board of mediation between teachers and trustees. The services of the board have been invoked only once. The reason of the small amount of work incumbent upon the newly-appointed board is that all disagreements have been settled by mutual understanding between boards and teachers.

One of Manitoba's most serious problems was that of the non-English speaking school population. About one-fourth of the schools in Manitoba are in non-English speaking districts. English was not strictly the language of instruction. Many districts did not have schools at all. When Dr. Thornton became minister of education many of these things had to be altered. Today English is the only medium of instruction, scores of schools have been opened up where there were no schools before, and every effort is being made to make the little children of the non-English good Canadians in actuality as in name. This was not done at once, nor is the work completed yet, but wonderful progress has been made. One of the first steps to be taken was to have an official trustee to take charge of many schools in non-English districts until the trustees were sufficiently imbued with the ideals of Manitoba's educational system to take over the work themselves.

Recently there has been a good deal of publicity given to the Hutterite communities or colonies in some parts of Manitoba, and many complaints regarding their non-compliance with the Manitoba school act. Dr. Thornton, together with Inspector Parker, recently visited these colonies in and about Elie, and the minister reports himself as pleased with the progress being made. The schools in the colonies are under the charge of Canadian teachers and English is the language of instruction.

Too much cannot be said of the splendid teachers who are making good Canadians out of the little children who formerly spoke only a foreign tongue. They are without doubt the greatest influence in the Canadianizing of all the elements of our population that we have, and too much credit cannot be given them.

The department of education in any province has a greater influence to wield in national development—permanent nationalism—than has any other department or factor in the administration of the laws of the country, and we are glad that the Manitoba department is measuring up to its opportunities.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance

There is evidently widespread appreciation of the efforts of the Federal government to provide cheap life insurance for returned soldiers. Insurance to the amount of nearly \$1,600,000 has been issued since the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act became effective. Already about \$15,000 has been received in premiums, and hundreds of enquiries are coming in. The majority of policies issued so far have been for \$5,000, the maximum amount that may be obtained under the act.

The scheme was originally intended for returned men of impaired earning capacity who were unable to obtain life insurance from other insurance companies, but a large number of fit men are taking advantage of the invalid rates. No applications have been received from widows as yet, although the privileges of the act are available to widows of returned men, who died subsequent to discharge or retirement from the army.

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Business and Finance

Interest in Advance

"IS the bank entitled to deduct interest in advance when making a loan. I arranged to borrow \$1,000 at eight per cent., for six months, but the bank only credited me with \$960. Is this legal?"

The above question is typical of a number of enquiries which have been received by The Guide, and the matter seems worthy of an answer in this column. The answer is that the bank is legally entitled to follow this course, in fact, it is only by taking interest in advance that a bank can make a loan at a rate of interest exceeding seven per cent. and recover the interest through process of law.

The Bank Act, in section 91, says: "The bank may stipulate for, take, reserve or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding seven per cent. per annum and may receive and take in advance any such rate, but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank."

While the banks are thus debarred from recovering more than seven per cent. per annum, it has been held by the Privy Council that where a borrower actually pays a higher rate of interest he cannot recover the excess. Consequently, when a bank lends at a higher rate than seven per cent., its only safe course is to take the interest in advance. Otherwise the borrower might refuse to pay the agreed interest and the bank would be unable to force him to do so.

Raises Interest Rate

By taking the interest in advance, the bank also secures a slightly higher rate upon its money. By discounting a note for \$1,000 running for six months at eight per cent., the bank actually receives interest at the rate of 4.16 per cent. for six months, or 8.32 per cent. per annum. What may appear peculiar at first sight is that when interest is taken in advance the bank makes less money by insisting on frequent renewals than it would by making the loan for a longer period. By discounting a 12 months' note at eight per cent., the bank actually earns 8.69 per cent. on its money. If the note is for six months, and is renewed for a further six months, however, the bank, including compound interest, will earn 8.52 per cent. in the year, while a three-months' note, renewed for a year, will produce 8.41 per cent. The reason for the higher return on the longer note is that, taking a note for \$1,000 as an example, if the loan is for a year at eight per cent. discount the customer pays \$80 for the use of \$920, while by renewal every three months he has the use of \$980 for the same amount of interest.

Insurance and Succession Duties

A form of taxation which has evidently come to stay in Canada is that of succession duties—the tax upon inheritances. Each of the nine provinces of Canada imposes succession duties, and there is a strong probability that in the near future the Dominion government will adopt the same method of adding to its revenues. Whether this will be in addition to the provincial taxes, or whether the provinces will abandon their systems in favor of a uniform Dominion tax, has not yet been arranged, but in any case every estate of any substantial value is called upon to contribute to the public treasury on the death of its owner. The Saskatchewan legislature at its last session revised the scale of duties in force in that province in an upward direction, and it is likely that in any other changes that are made by the provinces increases rather than decreases will be the rule.

Ready Money Needed

In estimating the value of the property which one will be able to leave to

THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each other's experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

National Importance of the Farmer

"While the farmer's Place in the community has always been important, all classes now recognize as never before, that the national welfare depends on increased agricultural production."

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his or her dependents, then, an allowance must be made for the fact that a portion, depending on the size of the estate, will have to be paid over to the government. Succession duties have to be paid in cash and must be provided for before the heirs can receive their portion of the estate, and it is therefore necessary that ready money should be available at the earliest possible moment in order to avoid inconveniences and possible hardship.

The best method of providing for this is life insurance. The premium required to secure insurance sufficient to meet succession duties is small in proportion to the value of the estate, and the man who wants to make things easy for his wife when she becomes a widow should not neglect this detail in providing for her future.

Money for Manitoba Farmers

The Provincial Savings office, instituted by the Manitoba government, has already begun to establish a record of achievement. On October 1st, when the main office in Winnipeg had been open less than 40 days, the board of directors handed over to the provincial treasurer \$250,000 to be loaned to the farmers of Manitoba under the Rural Credits Act. This \$250,000 is, of course, only a part of the deposits which have been received, and as the deposits grow further funds will be made available for the rural credits societies, the Manitoba Farm Loans Board, and the financing of municipalities and school districts. The great bulk of the deposits so far received have been secured in Winnipeg, but agencies have now been opened at Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Carman, Dauphin, and Neepawa, and the farmers of these districts will no doubt swell the figures very considerably as they market the crop.

The support which the people of Winnipeg are giving to the Provincial Savings office is an admirable instance of co-operation between town and country. By depositing their savings in the government institution the people of Winnipeg are providing funds which are promoting the agricultural development of the province, which in turn will increase the prosperity of the cities.

Manitoba Hail Insurance Act

The District Hail Insurance Act, passed at the last session of the Manitoba legislature, was proclaimed on November 1. Under this act a vote must be taken at the next election of councillors in every rural municipality in the province to decide whether or not the municipality will come under the operation of the act. In the event of 35 or more municipalities giving a favorable vote the act will be put into operation, and the Hail Insurance Board will be constituted, each municipality participating in the scheme electing one representative on the board. The amount of insurance which can be secured under the act will be either six or eight dollars per acre, at the option of the owner.

Agricultural Insurance Company

The Agricultural Insurance Company, organized last spring by Saskatchewan farmers, is making rapid progress, and its experience up to the present has been most gratifying. At the last report the company had yet to receive its first claim for loss by fire, and the Hail Insurance business of the past season brought satisfactory results. The company already has over 1,000 farmer shareholders, its purpose being to provide a means by which the farmers of Saskatchewan can do their own business with their own money. The company is investing its funds in provincial and local securities, and has already placed over \$52,000 in this way, divided as follows: Saskatchewan Farm Loan debentures, \$20,000; Brooklyn S.D. debentures, \$13,500; Thatch Creek S.D. debentures, \$5,600; South Cupar R.T. Company debentures, \$5,450; Donwell-Canora R.T. Company debentures, \$5,000; Elmdale R.T. Company debentures, \$3,300.

"Six per cent. and safety," is a good motto for the man with a few hundred dollars to invest. Let those who can afford to lose their money do the speculating.

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Imagine—you can get a suit tailored to your individual measure from \$35-\$70, at a saving of from \$15-\$35 per suit. It is volume that counts with us. Large sales and small profits.

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The Farm Lease

IN a U.S. bulletin on The Farm Lease Contract, the following method is suggested for making an adjustment in the relative value of land and labor: "First, an estimate should be made of the fair value of the use of the land and of the value of ordinary farm labor, with additional estimates of the annual cost of the use of equipment. The value of each of these items may be determined with a fair degree of accuracy in advance. The ratio of the two values should be determined, and all other expenses and receipts should be divided in the same proportion. Suppose, for instance, that the fair value of the use of the land for a year is found to be \$500, while the fair value of the farm labor, horse labor, and use of equipment is \$1,000. The ratio of these quantities is one to two. The landlord should then pay one-third of all other expenses and the tenant two-thirds. After these other expenses have been deducted from the total receipts the landlord should receive one-third of the remainder, and the tenant two-thirds."

Thus the receipts will be divided in exact proportion to the value of the contribution of the parties in fulfilling the contract.

Variety Tests at Brandon

In the tests of varieties of wheat at Brandon Experimental Farm, Marquis has again shown its superiority over the other varieties commonly grown in Western Canada. The yields for this season and the days required to mature were as follows:

Marquis	32 bus. 30 lbs.	96 days
Red Bobs	31 bus. 10 lbs.	95 days
Kitchener	29 bus. 20 lbs.	97 days
Ruby	29 bus. 10 lbs.	90 days
Red Fife	26 bus. 40 lbs.	100 days

For the last three years the comparative standing of the varieties at Brandon were:

Marquis	29 bus. 40 lbs.	106 days
Kitchener	27 bus. 00 lbs.	106.7 days
Ruby	26 bus. 27 lbs.	101.3 days
Red Bobs	25 bus. 50 lbs.	104.3 days
Red Fife	24 bus. 57 lbs.	110 days

There was a mild attack of rust this year, Ruby was the least afflicted by it, showing three per cent. infection. Marquis and Red Bobs each showed seven and one-half per cent. and Kitchener and Red Fife each 17 and one-half per cent.

Sunflowers for Ensilage

Q.—Would you please advise me briefly what has been your experience with sunflowers. I should like to know when you planted them, what the yield has been and your experience in feeding dairy and beef cattle and other livestock?—J. C., Alta.

A.—Sunflowers have been grown on the Agricultural College Farm for the last two years for ensilage with very satisfactory results. It is a very hardy crop and yields from 30 to 40 tons green weight per acre. The resulting ensilage was fed to the dairy cows in a feeding experiment by the Animal Husbandry Department, the cattle being fed corn ensilage for one period of four weeks, sunflower ensilage for the following four weeks, and then corn ensilage for another four weeks. The cows ate 40 pounds of the sunflower ensilage per head per day, and the milk flow showed a very slight increase in favor of this type of ensilage. It should be pointed out, however, that sunflowers when made into ensilage have a tendency to cause scouring of the stock unless carefully fed, and until the animals have become accustomed to it. Sunflowers in Manitoba promise to become the standard ensilage crop where corn cannot be grown. They are hardy and prolific, and the results secured up

to date indicate they are a very satisfactory feed.

We have not as yet determined definitely the effect of sunflowers on the subsequent crop, but from one year's results the indications are that in the Red River Valley they can be used as a substitute for corn or fallow to good advantage. The straw is not so heavy as on either the corn stubble or the summerfallow, but the quality of the grain is better and there is a heavier yield. Sunflowers sown for ensilage are planted in drills three feet apart, ten pounds of seed per acre is used. The seed may be sown either with a grain drill or a corn planter. As they are much harder than the corn they can be sown about the first of May. Cultivation should be given during the growing season similar to that given to the corn crop. We have not as yet determined the stage of maturity at which the crop should be cut for the best ensilage, but the indications are that when the majority of the heads are in the milk or dough stage it will give best results. Sunflowers are a very difficult crop to harvest. A grain binder is absolutely useless, but if the crop is sown sufficiently thick it may be harvested with a corn binder. As soon as the crop is cut it should be ensiled.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Oat Stubble

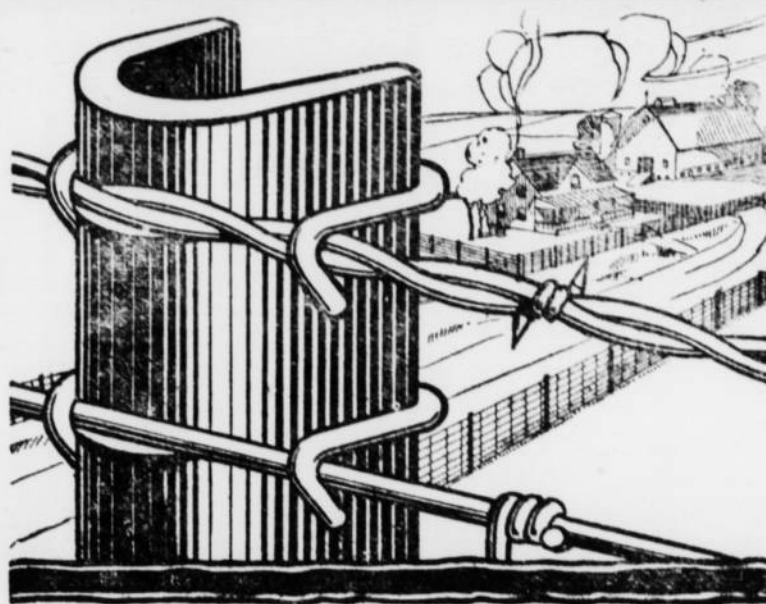
Q.—I have rented a piece of land that has had two crops of oats taken off since it was broken out of the bush. There are quite a few stumps left cut level with the ground, and it is also very stony. The land is good, black soil with a gravel and clay subsoil. It is also fairly free of weeds. I do not wish to plow it and was thinking of double discing it this fall and sowing wheat in the spring. There is, however, a lot of oats that have shelled out that have not yet germinated. Part of it was also cut with the mower and never raked, would this interfere with wheat if it were sown, or would you advise sowing to oats again? Please enlighten me also as to whether rolling the land before or after the seed drill, is the more beneficial, and which ever is best, why? The roller is a heavy spruce log.—M. A. M., Man.

A.—I would suggest that the stubble be burned right off this land and that it then be double-disced. As there is such a quantity of oats, I believe it would be a mistake to sow wheat on this land, as the volunteer oats would greatly reduce the value. I think, under the circumstances, it would be more profitable to sow oats again next year. Where rolling or packing the land is done in the spring, after the seeder, it gives better results, because the seed before it germinates must take up about seven times its own weight in moisture. This moisture comes to the seed in among the soil particles; therefore, the more soil particles there are the quicker it gets the moisture and the quicker the germination. Packing after the seeder compresses the soil around the seed and thus ensures quicker germination.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Dirty Fallow

Q.—Having been disappointed with help my summerfallow has got grown up with Canadian thistles and other weeds so that discing or cultivating would not cover the weed up. Would you advise plowing again, and if so, shallow or deep, and at once or as late as possible? What is the best method of killing Canadian thistles or French weed?—W. J. S., Man.

A.—On this land I would suggest using a stiff-shank duck-foot cultivator. It would seem to me that unless the weeds are very tall and very thick the cultivator should operate well. It would kill the weeds as effectively as plowing and leave them on the surface and thus prevent drifting. On the other hand, however, if the cultivator cannot be worked, I would suggest plowing this land at once, just as shallow as it can be plowed and cut off the weeds.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.



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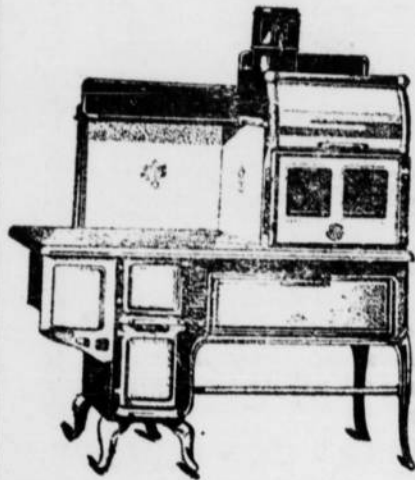
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United Farmers of Manitoba

Fall Elections

DISTRICT associations elect their officers and directors at the fall convention. Local associations elect their officers at the annual meeting, which is required by constitution to be on or near the second Saturday of December.

As our movement progresses these elections become increasingly important. Our real progress may be gauged by the kind of men we elect to office, and we are certainly judged in the community and in the country generally, by the men who head our various organizations.

Generally we have had a large proportion of men highly esteemed. It is true there have been outstanding and regrettable exceptions. The thought we should hold today is that every election, local, district or provincial, should be entered upon with a sense of responsibility for effect upon the future of the movement. Every association would do well to take a ten-minute space to impress that thought before nomination and balloting. Just reflect that as members it is our duty to get the best men and women, the most aggressive workers, the ones who will most fully command respect and secure loyal following in order that the movement may make real progress.

"Use and won't" still control scores of locals. Men are afraid of each other. It might be regarded as funny to suggest a new course or a new name. Let us get away from all such nonsense. The call of the hour is to serve the cause with the very best material we can find.

If a board of directors has made a failure of the year's work, there should be no hesitation about letting some of them "out." If a director has had his head and his hands too full of other interests to do his work as a director, do not play the madness of having him spoil another year. If a chairman is sleepy or slovenly or tardy or stupid, give him a year off. If you need a change of workers—it is up to you. Get it.

But, equally, see to it that you don't change for worse. Have some gumption about it. Consult and resolve and secure that none but the best shall be elected. Men and women of conscience and heart and head, who will guide the association into paths of progress and healthful thought and action.

Have a thought for the young. Get into service the ambition and the enthusiasm and the talent of your young men and women. Think of what you can make of them in the future. Service is the best kind of training.

Read again the constitution on elections in the association. Possibly you are not aware of the action taken. Here are some of the clauses:

The election of president and vice-president shall be by ballot, as follows:

1. A nominating ballot shall be taken, in which there shall be no counting of ballots, but the names entered shall be placed before the meeting as candidates, in alphabetical order of their names.

2. The electing ballot shall be taken, the lowest candidate being dropped after each ballot, until one receives a majority of the ballots cast, when he shall be declared elected.

A New Service

It has been increasingly recognized during the past year that there are many people in the province who do not know about our principles or our work. We have not reached them with our attempts at publicity.

This lack must be overcome and at once. Unless our movement can reach and influence with its thought the rural people first, and after that the thinking people of the nation at large, it will fail. Unless we can commend our principles to the general populace and win their support, we need cherish no hope of making these principles dominant in the life of Canada. What can we do?

A Task for Every Local

Weekly and other periodicals and willing to print from time to time notes of our work which

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

have real news value. There are few local papers that will not welcome any brief account of local activities, and if our locals are alive to the opportunity they can keep themselves and their work before their own communities and adjoining town and village communities through the local paper. Why should not every local have some one responsible for reporting to the local press every meeting or other occurrence that can be made interesting to the general reader?

But more than this is needed. Many locals (one should be able to say all locals) from time to time undertake special enterprises and accomplish special results. A hall is erected, a library is established, a bulletin board is erected, a roadmaking "bee" is pulled off, a debate with an adjoining local is staged, a special "function" is held, or any one of a hundred other community services engaged in. It is a stimulating thing, and inspiring thing. It is of general interest and ought to be reported to a wider area. Every such undertaking ought to be reported to the Central office. Arrangements are now in process by which it is hoped that such occurrences can be recorded in a number of provincial weekly papers circulated widely both in town and country. But it cannot succeed unless it is loyally supported by the locals sending in every item of real news to the Central office.

What is news?

It is not news to say that: "The regular monthly meeting of the Blinkumville U.F.M. was held at the regular place, in the regular way, with the regular chairman, and that Johnny Jimbleson recited Casablanca in a way that brought down the house." Reporters, above all else, need "gumption" and discernment. The unusual, the outstanding, the "new" thing is news. Mere routine and program lists and the fact that so and so "ably filled the chair"—these are not news, and no editor should be expected to print such bunkum. But there is "news" to be had. Cultivate a "nose" for it. Get the things that signify, the things that arouse and inspire and win. Have your local board help you in getting it. Enlist a group and do the work systematically and regularly.

This is Central's appeal to you. Get on the job today. Our papers are waiting for news.

A Punk Bunch

No other name describes them. They and their kind are a standing menace to the success of the farmers' movement. Who are they? They are the local secretaries. All of them? No, by no means. A lot of our local secretaries are the backbone and the lifeblood and the soul and conscience of their locals and do a vast amount of unselfish and splendidly effective work. The "punk bunch" are a select group of local secretaries, characterized by certain special and well-marked features. The chief feature is that they absolutely "lie down on the job" which they professed to undertake. They utterly fail as the necessary and only intermediaries between the provincial association and the local. They receive communications directed to the board of directors, and not a soul of the board ever sees or hears of them. They have letters for the local membership and simply burn them without ever a hint to the membership, whom they have undertaken to serve. They are sent blank forms for semi-annual and annual reports and never fill them in. They are sent stamped and addressed envelopes for reply to certain communications and never reply. They are, to put it mildly, and forbearingly, and with due benevolence—"a punk bunch."

Locals should consider them when it comes to election of officers in December—consider them favorably, and for their own and the public good give them

the unmitigated and unqualified "sack." "Oh, dear me," somebody says, "we can't afford to do that." Well, that's a matter of opinion. And the writer's opinion is that no local can afford not to do it. A secretary who will not attend to communications, who will not convey messages which are required to go to his local board, is worse, very much worse, than none. No local has any right to sacrifice the interests of the association by temporizing with an officer who undertakes—but will not do—his duty.

Are there many of them? Well, in regard to that, it is perhaps of no advantage to be specific, but there are too many. Correct the matter in your local and it will help all around.

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United Farmers of Alberta

Wm. Irvine Leaving Alberta

U.F.A. locals who have enjoyed hearing addresses by Rev. Wm. Irvine will learn with regret that he is moving to New Brunswick, where he will be associated with the United Farmers' movement there.

Mr. Irvine has been in great demand for meetings of U.F.A. locals, and has given addresses in almost every part of the province during the last four years. Few speakers who have taken part in the organized farmers' movement in this province had more power to rouse an audience to enthusiasm than Mr. Irvine, and his eloquent addresses have been received with a good deal of appreciation.

During the past two years Mr. Irvine has also been in demand for farmers' meetings in Eastern Canada. Last year for a period he assisted the United Farmers of Ontario. In September last he received a request from the United Farmers of New Brunswick, in response to which he spent the month of October in that province, and which resulted in an invitation to take a position with the movement.

While doing organization work for the U.F.A. during the past summer Mr. Irvine became ill with appendicitis, and has not been entirely well since. The U.F.A. had looked forward to having considerable service from him, and general regret will be felt that health conditions have necessitated his going nearer to sea level.

Mr. Irvine had made a place for himself in the hearts of the organized farmers of Alberta, and nothing but ill-health would have induced him to leave Alberta at this time. He has recently written a book, which will be published shortly, entitled *The Farmers in Politics*, which discusses the group organization idea, and is likely to prove a valuable addition to the history of the organized farmers' movement in Canada.

Mr. Irvine had many friends in the labor movement of the province, being the friend of all democratic groups, seeking to bring about better social conditions.

As editor of the *Alberta Non-partisan*, which subsequently became *The Western Independent*, Mr. Irvine attracted the staunch support of progressive thinkers by his vigorous denunciation of all forms of special privilege. For some years Mr. Irvine, who was affectionately known to a large circle as the "Reverend Bill," was pastor of the Unitarian Church in Calgary, and also one of the founders of the Calgary Labor Church. Both these organizations held farewell gatherings, at which Mr. and Mrs. Irvine were the recipients of cordial expressions of esteem and good wishes for their future.

The Calgary Albertan says, editorially:

"Mr. Irvine has been a very active, public-spirited man during his residence in this city. He organized the Calgary Forum, which has had an interesting influence upon our municipal and public life. He was one of the organizers of the Nonpartisan movement in the province, which ultimately merged with the U.F.A., with which he was also associated. He was Labor candidate for the provincial legislature in 1917, and Labor candidate for the Commons for East Calgary in the same year. He polled well in each contest, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Irvine's absence will be a distinct loss to the community and to the province. If a man has ability, clear conviction, courage and honesty, his worth to the city and district in which he lives cannot very well be measured. Mr. Irvine had these qualities in very marked degree."

Mr. Irvine's address is now c/o The United Farmers of New Brunswick, Woodstock, N.B.

Story of Drive

In uniting for the furthering of their mutual interests, the western farmers are only following the lead of other sections of other well-organized classes. The manufacturers are fully alive to the value of organization, and have

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary, H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

been using it to take the fullest advantage of their tariff protection and also to prevent any downward revision. Their demands to the tariff commission have been in almost every instance for free trade in their raw materials and protection for their products. The farmers, on the other hand, as regards the tariff, are not asking for special concessions which would work a hardship on other sections of the community. They ask only for relief from injustice.

Another injustice which is urging the farmers to strenuous endeavors towards a stronger organization, is the increase in freight rates. In considering the appeal against the recent order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the government practically admitted the injustice of the board's decision, and suggested that the board reconsider the matter; in the meantime, however, the government refuses to take any steps to suspend the order. The public must, therefore, submit to the present high rates until the board sees fit to revise their decision. The express companies also are asking for a 40 per cent. increase.

On the other side of the picture are the falling prices of all kinds of farm produce. Fourteen cents a pound for wool was the best offer farmers could get in Edmonton the other day. The best steers are selling for eight and a half cents per pound, while the price of beef in the butcher shops is still around 30 cents. Oats have been down below 40 cents a bushel, and the prospects are that they will go still lower, while wheat has dropped a dollar a bushel since the wheat board sold the last part of last year's crop.

Among the farmers, upon whom both the tariff and the heavy freight rates press extremely hard, feeling is running high, and is spurring them on to leave no stone unturned to make a complete success of the big U.F.A. membership drive. Preparations for this campaign are being pushed rapidly, in spite of the pressure of work and the labor shortage. A. A. Hall, constituency organizer for East Calgary, has all of that riding pledged. A. H. Steckle, who is in charge of Lethbridge constituency, reports that organization for the Warner constituency is almost complete. H. A. Malcolm, organizer for Red Deer, writes: "I found all the directors willing and enthusiastic except one, but I left him in a friendly frame of mind, and he will do the work." Rice Shepard, organizer for Strathcona, says: "Our men have all been very busy as the rain put back threshing, but they are preparing for the drive in great shape." C. R. Rasmussen, of Wetaskiwin, and his workers have the matter very well in hand.

"I look forward to great results in this district from the drive," writes G. A. Forster, organizer for the north half of Bow River. "I found two of the district directors with threshing gangs for guests, but they had their work under way, and we were able to definitely allot the territory."

The first canvasser's pledge received in the Central office was from a woman, Mrs. S. Shoenbotham, of Hualta, and there is a large percentage of women among those received since. One of the district directors is a woman, unable to drive a car, in charge of a post office and store, and with three kiddies; but her district captains have all been appointed, with assistance from the constituency organizer, who writes: "She is acting as district captain in her home district, and with the enthusiasm she has I am confident will make a complete success."

That is the goal which the U.F.A. drive workers expect and intend to reach—complete success.

Wants Old Copies of The Guide

Central Office has copies of *The Grain Growers' Guide* dating from August 7, 1909, to the present time. We would

like very much to complete our file. To do this we need a complete set for the year 1908 and copies for 1909 prior to August 7.

We should appreciate it very much if any member, having copies of *The Guide* of the dates required and willing to donate them to Central, would notify the Central office of the fact, stating what numbers they have. Central is endeavoring to assemble all early records of the organization for future reference.

U.F.A. Briefs

Bow Island U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held a joint meeting lately, the principal feature being an address on temperance by Mrs. Bagnall. Afterwards there was an excellent program of songs and recitations and a delectable supper of fried chicken and other good things.

U.F.A. DRIVE

Drive returns for the first three days total \$7,700. Bow River constituency leading, MacLeod second.

At the last meeting of Marianne local the resignation was received of J. M. Rodgers, who is leaving the district. Mrs. Nedearis was elected to the secretaryship in his place.

Newdale local are co-operating with neighboring locals in the purchasing of seed and feed oats.

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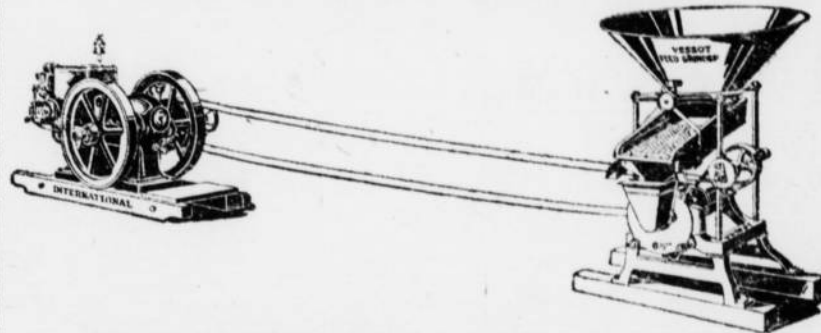
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JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

District Conventions

District No. 2

THE annual convention of District No. 2 was held at Verwood on Wednesday, October 27, in the basement of the Roman Catholic Church, with C. M. W. Emery, director for the district, presiding, who was re-elected, with J. H. Thomas, of Valor, as alternative. The latter was also re-elected secretary, and the election of a director for the Women's Section was left until the annual convention.

During the election of district director, the principle of proportional representation was followed with entirely satisfactory results. There was not a spoiled ballot, and before the convention adjourned a resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon the provincial government to introduce an act at the present session of the provincial legislature, with a view to having the principle of proportional representation adopted at the next provincial elections.

The principal feature of the evening meeting was an address by Mr. J. A.

Maharg, M.P. for Maple Creek, who took advantage of the occasion to deny the allegations made by Premier Meighen and Hon. J. A. Calder, that he was opposed to the appointment of the Wheat Board. Mr. Maharg related that during the previous Saturday a mass meeting of farmers and business men of the town and district of Wynyard had been held, when a deputation was appointed, with instructions to take the first train to Winnipeg for the purpose of interviewing Premier Meighen and conveying to him the following resolution, that: "We not only want the Wheat Board, but we want 'Jim' Stewart and F. W. Riddell to be re-appointed chairman and vice-chairman." This was the unanimous declaration of the meeting, consisting of 400 delegates, and the committee was composed of G. W. Robertson, chairman of the meeting; Mayor S. M. Creelman, of Wynyard, and Chas. Duyck, of Viscount. The deputation interviewed the premier in his private car, en route to Portage la Prairie, and was informed that "The government had never been asked on the floor of the House to continue the Wheat Board."

Mr. Maharg received this information by wire immediately prior to the Verwood meeting, and in reply to the statement made by Premier Meighen said: "I hate to think it, but under the circumstances I am compelled to believe that it was a case of deliberate misrepresentation." Mr. Maharg then proceeded to quote from the Hansard reports of his address in the House on the budget and also on the Wheat Board, and declared that at the time he made these statements the premier was in the House of Commons, not more than 300 feet away.

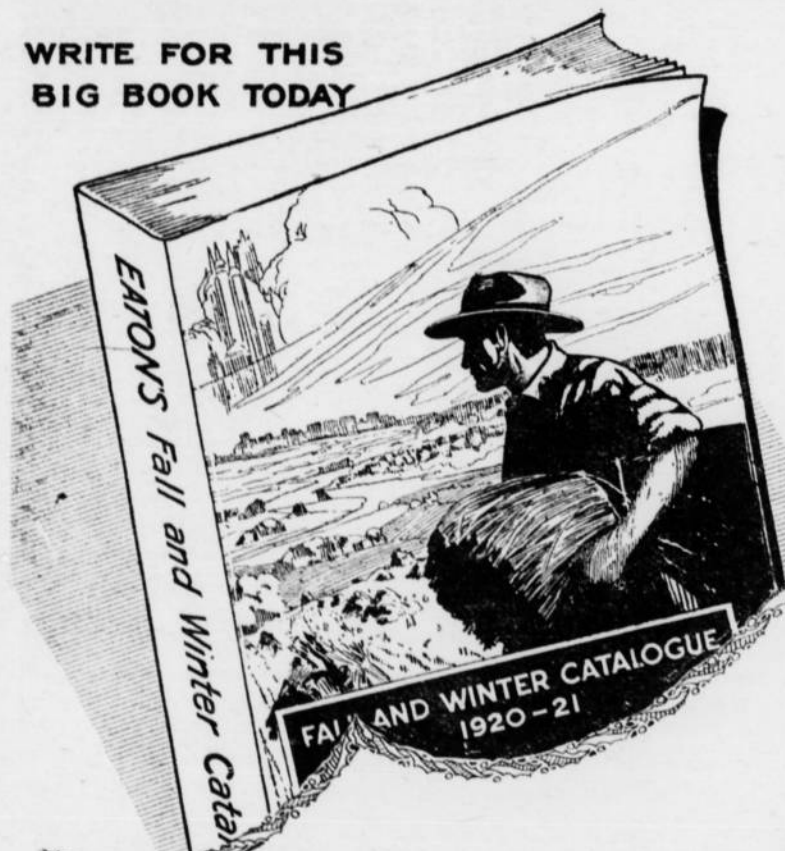
Quoting from the Hansard report of his speech in the House of Commons, under date of May 21, last, Mr. Maharg said on that occasion: "The hon. gentleman who has preceded me touched on one of these, and that is the Wheat Board. We did not ask for the Wheat Board. The inference, if not the statement, is to the effect that the farmers asked for the Wheat Board. While the hon. member from Kent (Mr. McCoig) stated that the government appointed the Wheat Board, I want to go further and say that the government did it against the strong opposition of the farmers of this country. The farmers did not want it and they did not ask for it. But the government stepped in, took possession and broke down the lines which had been built up financially and otherwise, and if there is pooling in the buying of wheat overseas, we have no hesitation in saying that we consider it the proper course for our government to carry out pooling in the selling of wheat, just so long at least as there was pooling in buying from us."

Speech on Wheat Board

Quoting from his speech on the Wheat Board, as reported by Hansard, Mr. Maharg said: "We are perfectly satisfied, and we have been satisfied with the method that has been adopted in handling the grain. If it is not satisfactory to them (the farmers) why are they as a body, from one end of the country to the other, asking that this enabling power be given to the government at this time? At their convention they went further; they asked not only enabling legislation, but that the government continue the Wheat Board for another year. The Canadian Council of Agriculture passed a similar resolution and recently, through their executive, they have again stated that, as long as their is governmental control of buying in European markets we must have governmental control in Canada in regard to the disposal of our wheat."

In winding up this portion of his address Mr. Maharg said: "This is an illustration of what may be expected sooner or later will take place in an effort to discredit and misrepresent the farmers' movement and their leaders." On the following morning the convention unanimously adopted a resolution that: "Our executive be urged to continue their efforts to have the Wheat Board re-established."

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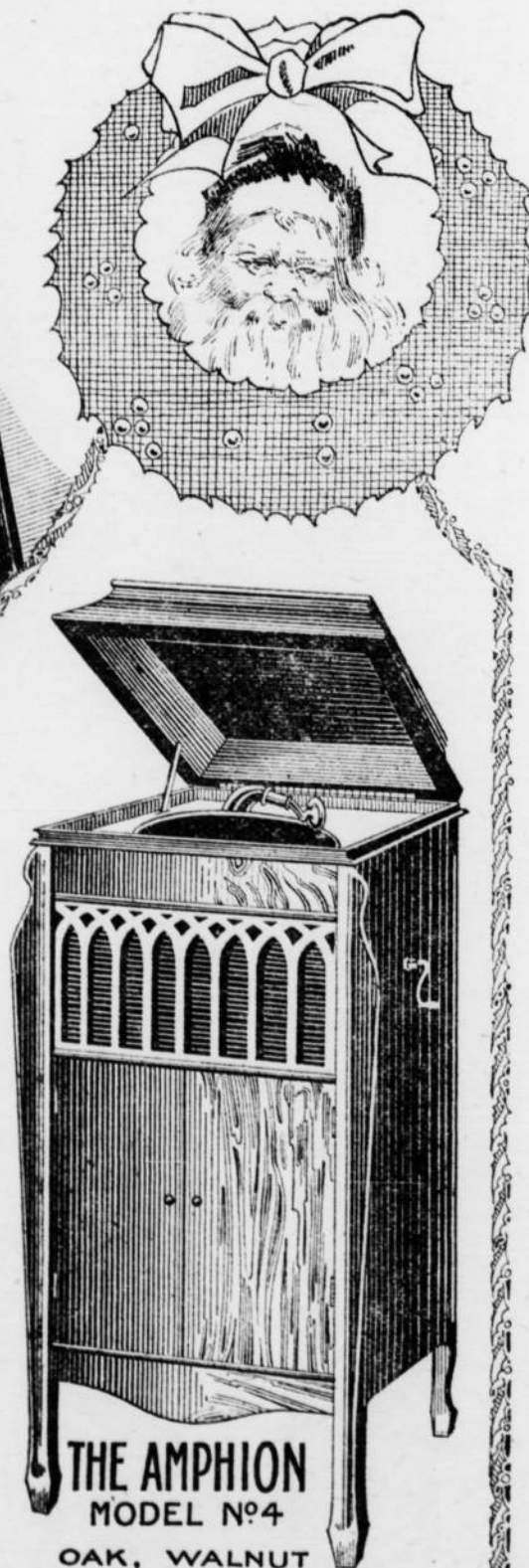


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CATALOGUE TODAY

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WINNIPEG CANADA



PRICE DELIVERED 100.00

During the evening session J. B. Muselman discussed the present situation politically, in regard to federal affairs and described the present conditions as a challenge to democracy. We are facing a condition today, he said, which is surrounded by the utmost peril; whereby our whole democratic ideals are being challenged. A new party, with a new leader, a new name and a new program has been appointed by no one knows whom. If the appointed leader were the angel Gabriel himself and loaned by heaven itself, he would still feel it his duty to challenge its right to govern. Neither farmers nor working men had the remotest say in any of these arrangements, and it was perfectly safe to say that the moneyed interests of Canada were the unseen power which had made this possible and that Canada is being governed by a combination of wealth, of which the present government is the merest puppet; and if ever the people who produce the world's wealth were ever in danger of extensive exploitation it is now."

District No. 15

With approximately 100 delegates and visitors in attendance, the annual convention of District No. 15 opened on Friday morning, October 29, at Shaunavon, with J. P. Robinson, of Cadillac, district director, presiding. Following the annual report of the director and the sub-organizers, in which, according to the chairman, "It was evident that the ladies had the best of it"; the afternoon session was devoted to addresses by Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon, director of the Women's Section, and F. W. Bates, of Regina, director of school education for the provincial government.

Following the regular business of the two sessions a big mass meeting was held in the theatre in the evening, with Mayor Mitchell presiding. During the early part of the program an address was delivered by J. A. Maharg, M.P., who discussed the Wheat Board, and made the same denial of his delinquency which he had made at the meeting the evening before at Verwood.

At the close of his address the meeting was thrown open for discussion, when a number of the most prominent citizens expressed their disappointment that the Wheat Board had not been continued. There was not a dissenting voice in the expression of opinion that the effect had been serious to local business. Following the discussion, a resolution was moved by Sheriff Smith, seconded by Geo. E. Cust, of Instow, and unanimously adopted, expressing the demand for the re-appointment of the Wheat Board, to handle the unsold balance of the 1920 wheat crop. It was also understood that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

District Convention Resolutions

During the recent convention of District No. 2, at Verwood, the following resolutions were presented and disposed of as indicated with each resolution:

Following a very animated and lengthy debate, the following resolution was lost: "Resolved, that this convention recommends that the annual convention take action on the question of the formation of a third party in provincial politics on the following lines: 1. The Central secretary shall at once circularize all locals in the province to ascertain from each its attitude for or against the organization of a third party in provincial politics. 2. In any constituency where 25 per cent. of the locals express themselves favorably to the organization of a third party, the secretary shall call a nominating convention of delegates from such locals, at a point requested by them, at which convention a constituency organization shall be formed. 3. Expenses of convention to be borne by supporting locals. 4. Organized constituencies shall hold a provincial convention to form a provincial organization."

Moved by Messrs. Day and Crook, and unanimously approved: "That this district convention requests the Central executive to bring all pressure possible to bear upon the provincial government to hold the next provincial elections under proportional representation."

Moved and seconded by Messrs.

Continued on Page 43

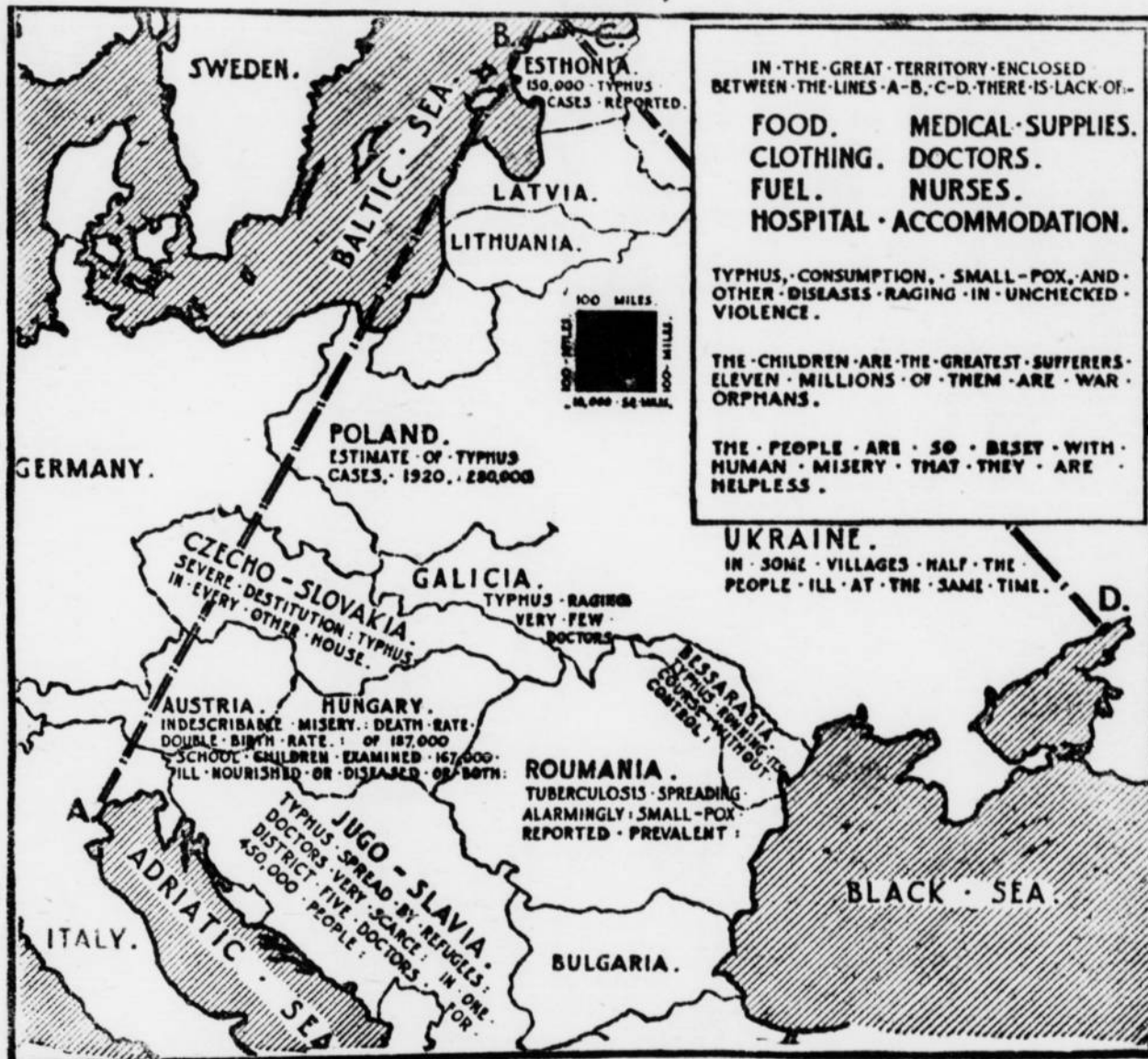
THE CANADIAN RED CROSS

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF

The British Empire War Relief Fund

(To Combat Disease and Distress in Europe)

NOVEMBER, 1920



STUDY THIS MAP EUROPE'S GREAT TRIANGLE OF SUFFERING!

Within the great Mid-European territory outlined, millions of children are doomed to starve, or to grow up weak and deformed through lack of proper food, unless the rest of the world comes to their relief.

Herbert Hoover, speaking at a Canadian Red Cross meeting, said:

"Our problem over the coming winter appears to be about 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 children. These children are the obligation of every man, woman and child in the Western Hemisphere, for we have suffered less; but beyond this, they are a charge on the heart of the whole world."

Joining in a simultaneous International Appeal made by the League of Red Cross Societies, the British Empire appeal, of which comes through the British Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society, today, issues this appeal to the people

of Canada to help save the lives of children, and the future of humanity. It is hoped that One-half Million Dollars will be Canada's response to this cry from the destitute; the fair proportion of the Prairie Provinces being \$120,000.

The Red Cross Divisions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta appeal to the public of these provinces, as well as to the army of their immediate members and branches, for a prompt and generous response.

\$10 will save a child; \$1.00 will give it "saving" food for a month. Whatever our affairs, our troubles and sacrifices are as nothing compared with the misery of Europe. Out of our bountiful harvest, let us help a little in this humane duty.

Send your subscription personally and direct to the Red Cross Headquarters of your Province. This is the first, last and only advertisement of this Armistice Anniversary appeal. It is your part to make the immediate response impelled by your sympathy and your conscience.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Manitoba Division: 317 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG

Saskatchewan Division: Red Cross Lodge, REGINA

Alberta Division: O'Sullivan Block, CALGARY

NOTE TO MANITOBA MEMBERS OF THE RED CROSS—Your subscription to this fund has already been made through your gifts to the Great War Fund of the Red Cross, arrangements having been made to forward the quota of Manitoba province by direct grant from the funds in hand of the Manitoba Red Cross. This exception does not apply, however, to Saskatchewan, Alberta or the other provinces, in all of which the direct appeal to the people is being made. Any citizen of Manitoba, however, who wishes to make a further or individual contribution is urged to do so.

It pleases
the cow



The DE LAVAL MILKER

Sanitary Trap

(The Sanitary Trap is not shown in the part of the Milker installation pictured here. It is placed between the Pulsometer and the first line of stanchions)



The Sanitary Trap is one of the important features of the De Laval Milker. It is placed on the vacuum pipe-line, and catches any moisture which may be drawn into the vacuum line or form there by condensation. It also collects particles of scale or other foreign matter that may get into the system.

It can be conveniently and quickly removed, and may then be washed out as easily as an ordinary milk pail; and also permits cleansing the entire system.

The De Laval Milker is distinctly different, possessing many new and exclusive features that are of inestimable value to the careful dairyman and owner of valuable cows. Its action is positive and uniform from day to day, and it is faster, more reliable and more sanitary than any other method of milking.

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Do not be satisfied with broad, general statements which are not founded on facts.

We are prepared to substantiate every claim made for Shorthorn cattle.

Give us a chance to make good our claims by writing the Secretary of the Association for free publications regarding Shorthorns.

WRITE TO-DAY
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association
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14 Carberry, Man. Guelph, Ont.

Fill in this coupon and send to G. E. Day, Box 285, Guelph, Ontario, for Booklets of facts on the Shorthorn Breed.

Name

Address



Sheep and Swine at the Calgary Sale

Care of the Flock in the Breeding Season

By Laurence M. Winters, Saskatchewan Agricultural College

WITH the fall months on hand and winter approaching attention should be turned to the breeding flock if the lamb crop of the coming year and the flock in general is to be improved.

Each year the old ewes should be culled out. Evidence of old age is teeth spread wide apart, teeth worn down, short or missing. Other indications are a short, ragged fleece, a sunken appearance about the eyes, a general lack of fullness of the body, and the general appearance of unthriftiness. In addition, the ewes which have not been producing regularly should be disposed of.

In replacing the breeding flock pick the best. The best lambs should not all be sold because they will bring the most, and believing that the small undeveloped ones will grow and be just as good later on. Select the early maturing ewes of the approved type. The lambs which get into shape for market in the shortest time are generally the most profitable. Second, select with the idea of having uniformity in the flock. A flock showing similarity and uniformity of type is always more pleasing to the eye of the master, the buyer, and the farm visitor. Third, select the ewe lambs from heavy milking dams. The milking tendency is transmitted from dam to offspring. The lamb that gets a good milk supply will grow faster than one on a more limited supply. Therefore, generally selecting the quickest maturing lambs will take care of this factor in selection. Fourth, the ewe lambs selected should be of nearly the same age, and preferably the early ones. If they are nearly all of one age they will be more likely to breed at about the same time. Fifth, a great many good shepherds select twin lambs, believing that they can in this way improve the prolific ability of their flock. The young ewes selected should not be bred until after they are a year old, or they will not become fully mature and developed.

Some thought should be paid to the selection of the ram previous to the time he is wanted for breeding purposes, because it is generally impossible to go out and pick up a suitable ram the day before he is to be used. In selecting a ram, first he should be of the breeder's favorite breed, and the succeeding rams should also be of that breed. Too often a good start will be made in grading with a ram of one breed, and the next ram selected will be of a different breed. The ram should be a pure-bred. That alone is not enough, as a great many pure-bred rams which are being used should have been wethers. He should have the correct mutton type if breeding for mutton. Correct mutton type calls for one that is wide and deep for his length, well sprung ribs, wide loins, a wide full twist, plump thighs, a deep even covering of firm flesh, and a general appearance of symmetry. He should show strength of constitution. This is indicated by depth in the heart girth, width between the forelegs, and a general, strong, thrifty appearance. In addition, he must be masculine. Masculinity is indicated by a bold, proud, stylish

carriage, and an alert, vigorous attitude.

In both the ewes and the ram attention should be paid to the fleece. A fleece that is compact, of good length, high quality, free from black fibres, and that completely covers the body, should be sought for.

The Breeding Season

A ewe generally carries her lamb about 145 days, or five days less than five months. The time to breed depends upon the kind and amount of shelter available at lambing time. If the lambs are to be dropped after the middle of April no extra shelter, beyond a comfortable dry place, is necessary. Earlier lambs require a warmer place and a little more care, but they can be marketed earlier. They grow into the largest ewes, and seem to do better than the later ones.

About two to three weeks before breeding the ewes should be turned into a good fresh pasture, or fed one-half pound of grain per head daily. This will get the ewe in the rising condition known as flushing. It is not necessary nor desirable for them to be fat, but they should be gaining. Flushing will bring the ewes in heat more rapidly, and thus ensure a larger crop, and one that will be dropped nearer the same time, which will in turn give a more uniform crop in age and size.

The ram should also be well fed before turning with the ewes. He should not be fat, but in a good thrifty condition. During the breeding season he should receive a little grain night and morning. Three parts of oats and one of bran makes a good ration.

It is a better practice to only turn the ram with the flock for about an hour or two each day, as this will conserve his energies and enable him to serve more ewes. A vigorous ram at his best, which is from one to four years old, if only allowed with the flock for a short time each day will serve from 50 to 75 ewes. If allowed in all day he cannot serve more than 35 to 50. If a ram lamb is to be used he should not be used too hard, or it will injure his later breeding usefulness. A good sized, husky fellow will serve 20 to 25 ewes.

A little extra thought, care, and feed during the breeding season will ensure a bigger and better crop of lambs in the spring.

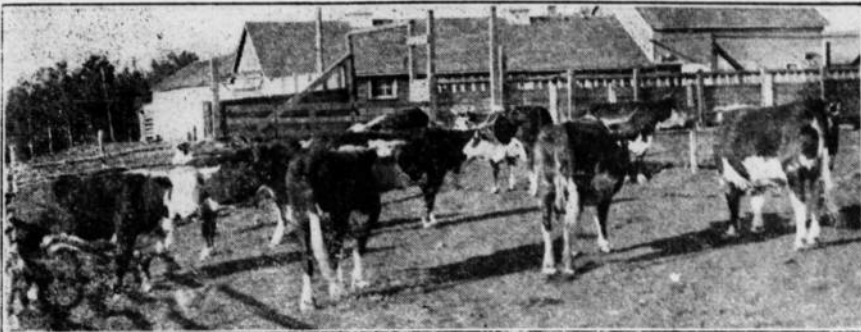
Manitoba Hens Lead

The first Dominion-wide egg-laying contest was concluded on October 31, and the results are very gratifying to Manitobans. Private breeders sent pens of ten birds each to the various Dominion experimental farms, where they were kept for 52 weeks. During this time all the pens were given an equal opportunity in respect to feed and housing, and every individual was trapped. Comparing the results from all the stations, the first three pens were at the Brandon Farm. A pen of Single Comb Anconas, owned by W. H. Howe, 693 Arlington St., Winnipeg, laid 2,041 eggs in the year. A pen of White Wyandottes, owned by Thos. Lund,

Ratherne Farm Herefords

*First Annual Draft Sale of Choice
Breeding Cows and Heifers*

At the Association Sale, Victoria Park, Calgary,
During the week of the Calgary Winter Fair, Nov. 22-26



Some of the breeding females to be sold in this sale

22 HEAD 22

6 Two-year-old and 3 Three-year-old Heifers. 6 Four-year-old Cows, and the balance Breeding Matrons up to eight years

Fairfax and Refiner blood predominate in this offering. The balance of the females are sired by other well bred bulls. The cattle are above the average sale offering. They are a profitable breeding aggregation, in nice herd condition, and include all the features that go to make an all-round draft sale. All females in the offering have been bred to my herd bull, Lord Fairfax 5th, by Lord Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax. They possess easy feeding, quick maturing, thick fleshing characteristics, and will make splendid material for foundation herd stock.

It gives me great satisfaction to commend this offering to the careful consideration of the buying public. The offering comprises real herd-building material which will please particular breeders, and will prove the cheapest material in the long run as foundation stock. The seller has done his part in selecting a good offering, and it is to be hoped the cattle will be appreciated on sale day.—Signed by the late ALEX. STEWART, The Grain Growers' Guide.

Write for catalog of the sale to THOS. BELLEW, Secretary, Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association, Victoria Park, Calgary.
See the extended pedigrees of my animals in the appendix.

J. C. SHERRY

Ratherne Farm, Clover Bar, Alta. J. A. Rankin, Manager

ALBERTA WINTER FAIR, Calgary, Nov. 22 to 26, 1920

Generous Prizes for Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry

Association Auction Sale

SHORTHORNS: 150 females, 25 males HEREFORDS: 105 females, 10 bulls
Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 1.30 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 25, at 1.30 p.m.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS: 43 females, 1 bull HORSES: 10 Clydesdale stallions and 40
Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 1.30 p.m. females, 4 Shire females and
1 stallion. Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 7 p.m.

These sales will include positively the best offering of high quality stock ever entered at the Winter Fair.

Information regarding passenger rates may be secured from nearest railway agent.

Winter Fair entries for all stock, except poultry, close November 6th. Poultry entries close November 13th. Sale entries are closed. Write for Catalogue.

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Managing Director,
Alberta Livestock Associations, Exhibition Grounds, Calgary.

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We are the largest buyers of poultry in Winnipeg. Our markets are extensive, which enable us to pay top market prices at all times.

Chickens	23c	Turkeys, young, over 8 lbs.	35c
Fowls, over 4 lbs.	21c	Turkeys, old	22-30c
Fowls, under 4 lbs.	19c	Ducks	20c
Old Roosters	13c	Geese	20c

Above prices for No. 1 quality, F.O.B. our plant Winnipeg, received between November 10 and 17, inclusive.

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Dispersion Sale of Belgians

On the Culver Farm, 4 miles south of

Kisbey, Sask., Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock p.m.

9 FEMALES 2 MALES

In this sale I offer as follows: Heckler, 1267, a three-year-old chestnut stallion, enrolled "A" first class; dam imported, sired by Martin de Bievne, whose get have won many first prizes. Heckler will make his first appearance in the show ring at Regina Winter Fair. Warrior, a two-year-old chestnut stallion. Imported mare, ten years old, a regular breeder, with a beautiful Paramount Flashwood filly by her side; this mare is bred to Heckler. Imported mare, twelve years old, Heckler's mother, bred to Paramount Flashwood. A four-year-old mare, a full sister to Heckler, with Paramount Flashwood filly by side, and bred again to Flashwood. A three-year-old mare, dam imported, sired by Martin de Bievne, bred to Flashwood; this mare will be seen at Regina Winter Fair. Another three-year-old mare, sired by Martin de Bievne, and two two-year-old mares, sired by Comet, 971.

**This is a Great Opportunity to secure
PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD STOCK**

TERMS: CASH, but credit can be arranged by responsible parties, submitting bank references.

Kisbey is on the Arcola-Regina branch of the C.P.R.
Transportation from farm to town will be provided.

D. V. RUNKLE, Auctioneer

R. A. CULVER, Proprietor

Meadowland Farm Berkshires

Choice Registered May sow pigs \$35. A few extra good April sows \$45. Some select unrelated boars \$40.

These are priced low for immediate sale and will not last long. Better send money order in first letter.

Satisfaction or your money back guaranteed.

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What Louden Water Bowls will do for one man's cows they will do for another's.

Pure, clean water is even more important to cows than their feed, because milk is seven-eighths water and one-eighth solids. And to drink the proper quantity, cows must have an abundance of water of the right temperature in front of them where they can drink it whenever they want it.

Louden Automatic Detachable Water Bowls are also doing yeoman service in preventing the spread of that terrible scourge—Tuberculosis. As each cow has an individual bowl, no cow ever comes in contact with the water from which another cow drinks. Whole herds of valuable animals have become diseased by drinking water out of a trough which has been infected by a tubercular cow.



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Are the newest, most improved on the market. The picture shows how easy this new bowl is to remove for sterilizing. See how perfectly smooth the bowl is inside. No dirt-catching corners. So cleverly designed that the cow cannot budge the bowl. And the

automatic watering feature always works. So simply constructed that only one bolt is required in clamping it to the stall. You can easily install it yourself. Write for illustrated folder, fully describing this new Louden Water Bowl.

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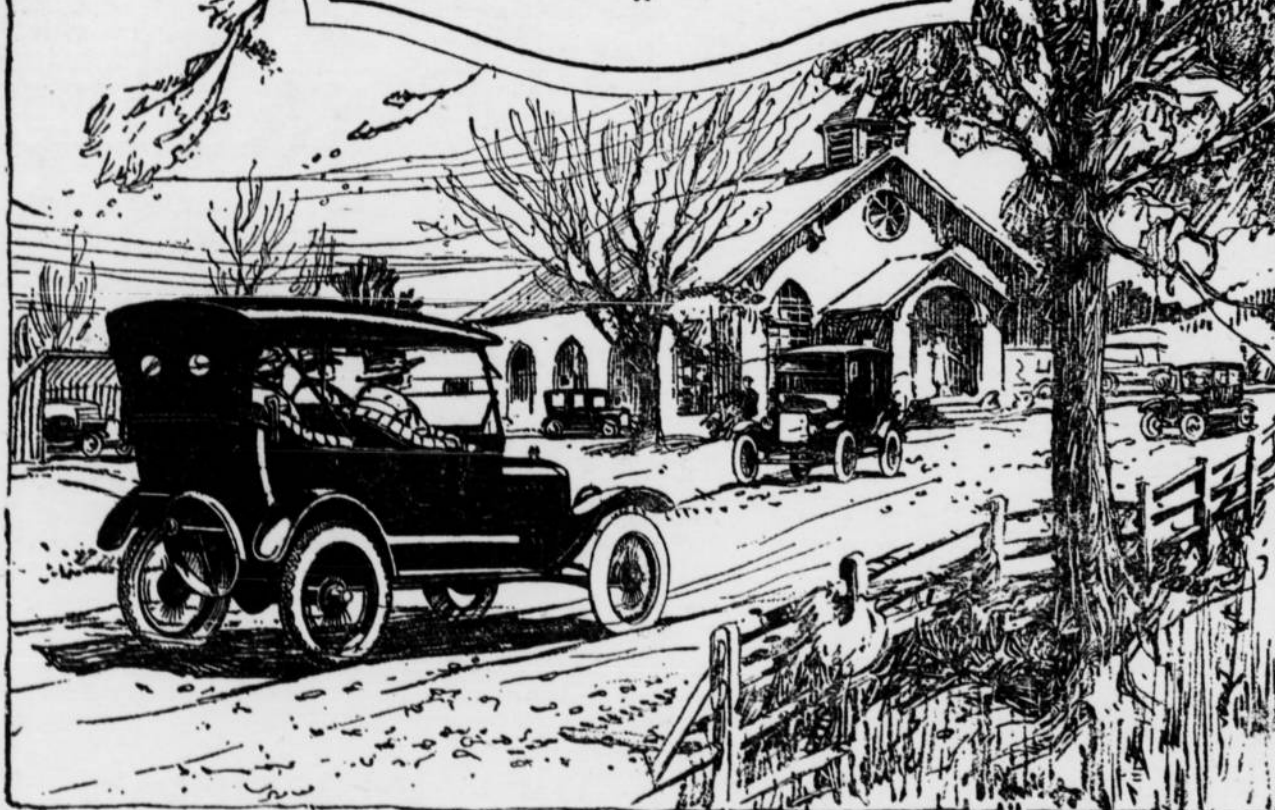
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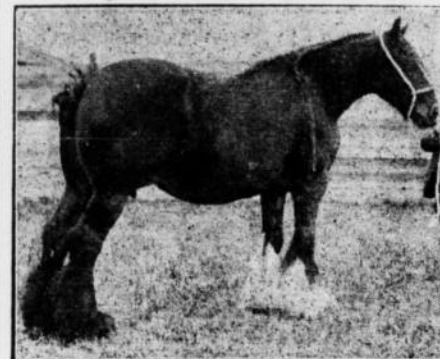
Over 3000 Ford dealers and service stations provide service and genuine Ford parts.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario

34



Stonewall, was second with 1,842 eggs. Third went to W. H. Simmington, Brandon, on a pen which laid 1,830. The Guide representative was at the Brandon Farm at the end of the 51st week, and at that time Manitoba pens also had fifth and sixth places in the Dominion contest, these being the White Wyandotte pen of G. F. Thompson, Minnedosa, and one belonging to Arthur Howell, Brandon. The heaviest individual layer was in the Minnedosa pen. Fourth place at that time belonged to a New Brunswick pen of Barred Rocks. The elite of the poultry world was collected at the Ottawa farm, as the prizes given there were larger than in provincial contests, but the best Ottawa pen, White Leghorns.



Halstead Royal Duchess
Champion Shire mare at the Manchester Royal.

had only 1685 eggs at the end of the 50th week, not a very great lead over the foremost Saskatchewan pen belonging to S. Merkley, Moose Jaw.

Saskatchewan Poultry Short Course

The Extension Department announces a Poultry Short Course to be given at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, beginning November 15 and concluding Friday, November 26.

During the first week students will be given a thorough drill in judging exhibition poultry and in selecting layers. Problems of housing, feeding, breeding, incubation, brooding, artificial lighting, poultry farm management, sanitation, etc., as well as those of killing and marketing will be dealt with during the second week.

Arrangements have been completed by which Mr. George Robertson, of Ottawa, assistant to the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, a well-known poultry judge, will teach and give practice in the scoring and placing of exhibition poultry. Professor L. E. Card, of the Poultry Department, Cornell University, will take up the selection of layers and pedigree breeding. Professor R. K. Baker, of the Poultry Department, University of Saskatchewan, will deal with problems of production and marketing as they affect the poultry industry in Saskatchewan.

This course is open to all poultry raisers, but in order to give each student as much practice as possible, it is proposed to limit the size of the class. Those wishing to attend should apply without delay to the Director of Extension.

In Livestock Circles

The Year at Glencarnock

Glencarnock Farms have this year what Mr. McGregor considers the finest crop of Aberdeen-Angus calves that he has ever seen on the farm. The calves are sired by Edward of Glencarnock, the sire of practically all the Glencarnock show herd of this year that swept the Western Canada circuit, also the young bull Blackcap McGregor, grand champion bull of Western Canada this year, and the sire of the famous grand champion heifer calf, Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th, also Quality Lad of Glencarnock and Ensign of Glencarnock 3rd. The calves are just coming in from the field now, and among those of note might be mentioned Prideman of Glencarnock 4th, out of Pride Pallade and sired by Blackcap McGregor. This calf is a full brother to the great show heifer, Pure Pride 3rd, and looks like a great prospect for next year.

Another calf of special note and one that looks like a real outstander is the bull calf from Blackbird 224th, purchased in the Caldwell sale by Mr. McGregor a year ago for \$5,200. This calf is sired by the famous bull, Blackcap Bertram, that sold in the United States for \$45,000. There are several other sons of Blackcap McGregor that will make outstanding bulls by spring and should be attractive to Aberdeen-Angus

A Firm Grip on Mileage

Miles — miles — miles, and then more miles — is the story in a nutshell of every K. & S. TIRE.



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Experience has taught me that I cannot buy better."

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**R. J. Whittle & Company Limited
WINNIPEG**



breeders who are looking for outstanding show bulls to head their herds.

The Edward of Glencarnock calves are hardly as far forward as the Blackcap McGregor calves, but are an outstanding lot, and with another month's feeding there is sure to develop some outstanding from among them. There are also a large number of heifer calves still out in the field that are certainly worth going a long way to see.

Sherry's Herefords

With regard to the sale of pure-bred Herefords announced by J. C. Sherry, Clover Bar, Alta., in this issue, and of which we gave some particulars of the younger stock in our last issue, Mr. Sherry is also offering Mildred 2nd, by Burden, by Headlight Hesoid, out of Mildred, by Bonnie Brae Hesoid 5th. This cow is the dam of one of Mr. Sherry's prize-winning heifers at Edmonton last summer, and is one of the best breeding cows on the farm. Another good four-year-old is Miss Mapleton, by Mapleton Lad 12th, out of Miss Rupert, by Beau Donald 42nd, a well-bred cow of the big, smooth kind. The three-year-old Miss Standard, by Disturber Junior, one of the first high-priced bulls of the breed, is another well-bred heifer. Then there is the four-year-old Dorothy D., by Albany 30th, of strong Beau Donald breeding. Another four-year-old by Burden, and the dam of one of the Futurity calves at Edmonton last spring, is Alberta Queen, a big smooth cow, out of Alberta, one of the best breeding cows on the farm. The particularly well-bred cow, Melissa, by Kentucky Lad, by Prime Lad, of the celebrated Van Natta breeding, out of Lorna Lass, by Prime Lad, whose grand dam, Lorna Doone, was a well-known prize-winner, is also included. A specially well-bred four-year-old is Miss Belle Donald, by Albany 30th, out of a Beau Donald 40th cow, and Miss Ratherne Fairfax 2nd, by Earl Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax. There are several other breeding females just as good included in the sale, but space forbids us giving them particular mention. All the females sold have been bred to Lord Fairfax 5th, Mr. Sherry's herd bull. He is sired by Lord Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax, and his dam is Miss Brae 38th, by Bonnie Brae 5th, and out of Lady Real. Miss Brae 38th is an international prize winner, while Lord Fairfax 5th was grand champion in Western Canada as a calf three years ago. There is no better paying investment in the livestock industry than a good herd of pure-bred cattle, and this offering of Mr. Sherry's can unqualifiedly be offered for the buyers' consideration. They will be presented in attractive condition, are right in form and character, are well bred, and should make money for their purchasers.

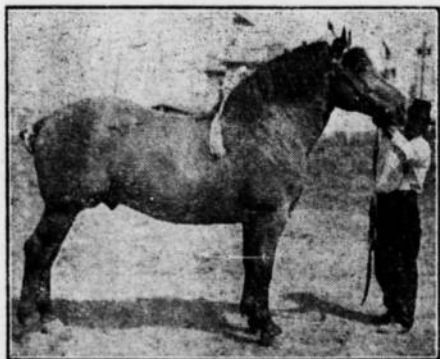
Boys Pleased With Calves

The Ochre River boys, who are members of the Dauphin District Shorthorn Calf Club, are delighted with the heifers they got at Dauphin, October 26. A splendid lot of yearling heifers, well grown, in good thrifty condition, were gotten together. They were numbered and valued by a committee and drawn by lot, so each boy got an equal start.

Every precaution was taken to protect the boys, as the calves were inoculated for blackleg and hemorrhagic septicemia and insured for one year for their cost price, so that in case of death there will be no loss to any boy.

Some idea of the enthusiasm may be gathered from the fact that two boys in one family got calves and a third one is asking for another.

Great credit is due Mr. Strachan for his work in connection with the selection of the calves, and the manner in which he worked out the details of the affair. He was assisted by Chas. Murray, Wilbur Maynard and Jas. B. Davidson, western representative of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.



Count Vimy

George T. Fraser, Tate, Sask., showed this two-year-old on the circuit during the last summer, receiving first at both Saskatoon and Brandon.

Finlayson Buys at Dunure Mains.

Scottish agricultural papers report the dispersion sale of the famous Clydesdale stud owned by Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr. Although featured as a dispersion, Dunure Footprint, Auchentower, the renowned show mare, Sarcelle, her daughter and their foals were retained. Prices for pure-bred stock in Scotland have come down tremendously within the past two months, and a much lower range of values prevailed than was expected for a stud of such note. Fourteen brood mares averaged £433 18s. 6d. The number of young animals brought down the general average to £312 2s. 1d. The only Canadian purchaser was Ben Finlayson, who got Dunure Norman, the highest-priced stallion listed.

Continued on Page 43

Young Men Don't Get Bald Cuticura Does Much To Prevent It



Dandruff, itching, scalp irritation, etc., point to an unhealthy condition of the scalp, which leads to thin, falling hair and premature baldness. Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap and hot water do much to prevent such a condition, especially if preceded by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff and itching.

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Get into this business with its thousands of money-making opportunities. This business is absolutely unequalled as a field for big success. The industry is so big; it is growing so fast; there are so many angles to it and so much money in it that it is only a question of which branch of the automobile business to go into.

Opportunities Everywhere

And these opportunities exist everywhere—right in your own home town or even on the farm. As an example, one of our former students, a farmer boy, writes that since graduating from the Garbutt Motor School, the people there found out what he knew and could do and they bring their cars to him right on the farm, often coming from towns where there are old-established garages, in order to get him to overhaul and repair their cars. He is making big money in his chosen work, right at home, and has more business than he can handle; and there are similar opportunities everywhere.

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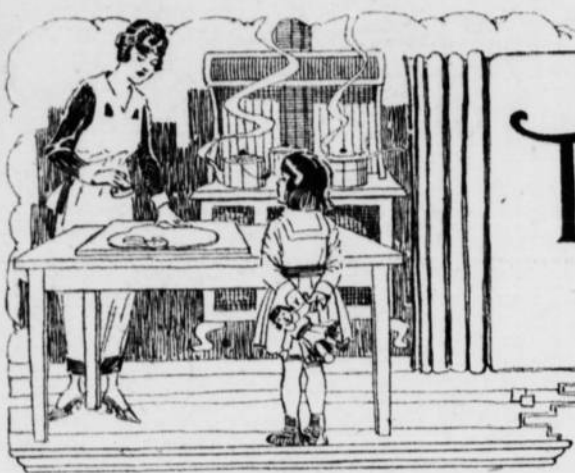
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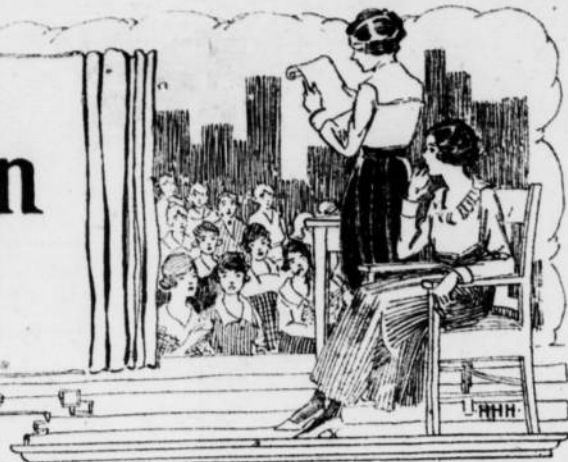
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The Countrywoman

Editorial Comment.



BOOKS are a finer world within the world." Yet how many people who live far away from the world on farms on the Canadian prairies have these little worlds within their own? Books nowadays are expensive, and may by some be considered an extravagance. But that position is vulnerable.

Some Americans are starting a campaign to encourage Americans to own and read more books. They have this slogan, "Buy a book a week." They are applying ordinary business methods to their campaign; in fact, they are setting out to make the people of America buy books and read them in much the same way that a manufacturer would set out to make people buy and use the toothpaste he manufactures. And business methods have a way of getting results. We hope they do this time in getting people to read more.

The "Buy a book a week" slogan is, at any rate, a stimulus in the training of one's self to read more. Unless a person who is indifferent to reading has the thought of books and reading constantly brought to mind, he or she finds it much easier to suggest a game of cards, or checkers, or to pick up a piece of embroidery, or do one of the other hundred and one things that appeal more readily in moments which might with very great advantage as a recreation and pleasure be given to reading. People sometimes deride slogans, and frequently they are superfluous, but they have the effect of dinning into one's ears over and over again the particular propaganda they carry. "Buy a book a month," or "Buy a book with every mail order," or some such thing might keep in mind a little more effectively than nothing at all the myriad worlds brimful of interest and romance that are contained within the covers of books.

FROM what we can gather here and there, and from rumors, it appears that there is a revival of that iniquity, the enlarged photograph. The enlarged photograph mania is simply a sentimentality preyed upon. Have you ever gone into a "parlor," on the walls of which were hung enlarged photographs of the grandfather and grandmother on both sides, the mother and father, the little girl who had died in tender years, and half a dozen other members of the family, most of them long since deceased? Can anything be more gruesome, or anything less conducive to making of that "parlor" a living-room in the right sense of the word? We hear that the newest outrage in the enlarged photograph line is the oval, convex, much gold-beframed type, where the face is too much colored, and the clothes a color unknown to the deceased or those left to mourn his or her loss.

As a matter of fact few people deliberately plan to have the photographs of their loved ones enlarged. Usually a salesman comes along and in tones which convey his shock at the lack of affection and endearment on the part of the members of the household for the loved one who has gone, as evidenced by the absence of any enlarged photograph, he commercializes and prostitutes the highest and noblest sentiments of which human beings are capable—and sells them an enlarged photograph. By far the greatest number of enlargements now being made, according to our information, is of the soldier members of families. Here is as complete a case of capitalization and commercialization of human love and affection as it is possible to find.

Of course people want photographs of their friends, whether they still have them or they are gone, but our love for them is not increased by

enlarging the photograph into something that is luridly and unnaturally colored, and hanging it on the walls of the living-room to cast a spell of awe and awkwardness on those who enter. Photographs are for very private places like bedrooms, and nothing can compare with the quiet, nicely framed cabinet photograph. Do not let a clever salesman infer that because you have not an enlarged photograph of the brave boy who went overseas and did not come back, that you have ceased to love him, and for some reason are ashamed to hang a libelous colored prototype on your living-room wall. He is simply seeking to commercialize your noblest sentiments.

The Call of Home

By Lilian J. Pearson

To stand upon the wind-swept heights
alone, above the sea
And gaze upon the rollers green and blue.
Is joy, ah yes, but dearer far to me
The golden sea of wheat that once I knew.

To stand upon the orchard slope at dawn
when spring has come
And show'r'd with fragrant bloom each
apple tree
Is joy, ah yes, but sweeter—scents of home:
The wild rose hedge that blossomed there
for me.

To watch the darting flame of red, or blue,
or yellow wing.
Or list the tree-toad's shrilling, after dark,
Is joy, ah yes, but greater joy, in spring
To see—to hear a home-land meadow-lark.

'Tho' fair the clime, 'tho' grand the scenes
in this, my new abode.
Within my heart there e'er abides a pain:
An urgent longing: oh, to take the road,
And see my Manitoba home again.

JOHAN BARLEYCORN is breathing his last. His fatal illness has been long and painful. Like many last illnesses, it has been frequently interspersed with occasions when John rallied and those at the bedside thought he would recover, but since the consultation on October 25 death is assured.

Most people wanted John to die because his life has been so full of pain and suffering, not that John himself suffered great pain, but his continuing to live has made life miserable for those who knew him, and more painful, by many times, for those who knew his friends. John himself was a jolly, debonair, devil-may-care sort of fellow, very attractive to boys of an adventurous turn of mind, and once they became close friends John stuck forever. But the boys' mothers, and when they grew to be men, their wives, did not like John Barleycorn. His influence on men was decidedly bad for the happiness and peace of mind of their women-folks. And while John continued to demand allegiance from his friends he "bled" them, took their money, the money they should have given to their wives and families, bled them many times to the point and beyond, of mortgaging their farms and their homes,

and of ruining their businesses; took away the families' chances for college training, and their first little starts in life. No one could be more unscrupulous or cruel or bitter or defacing for all his devil-may-care attractiveness than the same old John Barleycorn.

But John is dying. He cannot last much longer. The physicians are giving morphine until the local legislatures can meet and finish up some final business in connection with John's last will and testimony. There were a few thousand people in the three prairie provinces who did not want John to die, not because each and everyone thought John's continued existence justified, but they thought the physicians who were looking after John for the last two or three years hadn't given John a fair chance to reform. They thought that John's doctors and wardens instead of helping John to reform according to all the theories of up-to-date criminal institutions, had really encouraged him to be bad, had let bootleggers increase, and "blind pigs" to be born and grow prosperous, and a hundred other things, all of which gave John a blacker eye in public opinion than ever.

But those friends of John Barleycorn to whom we have talked are taking the decision to let him die quite sportsmanlike. They might as well, for the odds are against them. They have stacked their cellars and are now quite resigned to his early demise. There will be regrets, of course. No one ever died yet but what some "friend" cared, and John's death isn't likely to be different. But his death will be like the dying out of the influenza plague—there will be a great sigh of relief from millions of throats.

REV. HUGH DOBSON, secretary of the Social Service League of Saskatchewan, is making a plea these days for more statistical information. We say, "Amen" to all the pleas he can make. Statistics are woefully lacking in this country. Of course, this is a new country and we must take this into consideration, but the time has come when statistical information should be a little more comprehensive.

Let us take Mr. Dobson's own example. He cited rural housing as being one question on which there is absolutely no information in these three prairie provinces. He assumes that a reasonable minimum housing standard would be: (1) A separate house for every family; (2) sufficient sleeping rooms, with not more than two persons to a room. These should be apart from the living-room, dining-room and kitchen; (3) adequate protection against the climatic conditions, with reasonable durability; (4) adequate ventilation; (5) cleanliness inside and out.

We would say that was a very reasonable standard, too. Yet we have no way of knowing how many stone houses there are, brick, frame, sod or shanty houses. We do not know what the average number of persons to a room is. Neither do we know the housing conditions in term of figures in the various communities that are segregated in nationalities in this country. To be explicit, there are some people who think we need a rural housing scheme just as much as ever a city housing scheme was necessary, yet we have no information on the subject on which an opinion can be based. We, in this office, only to mention one place, are confronted every day with the lack of statistical information on even common questions. It is true that gathering statistics is a very expensive proposition, but so are some schemes on which a country may proceed without statistical information on which to base them.

Fashions That Are Chic

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8813



9777



9774

9786
9650

9684

9431



9533

8780

Ladies' Dress—Pockets are worthy of note in this smart frock, No. 8813, for when they are bound with braid they form quite an interesting trimming feature of the skirt. The waist crosses in surplice effect and has long, tight-fitting sleeves. The ladies' dress, No. 8813, is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 4½ yards 44-inch material. Price 15 cents.

Girls' Coat—A coat for school or general wear that will meet the junior girl's approval is sketched in No. 9777. Sleeves are set-in in raglan fashion and the notched collar is convertible. In a conservative model like this, Peachbloom, Bolivia or Fortuna may be used. The girls' coat, No. 9777, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 8 will require 2½ yards 44-inch material. Price 15 cents.

Girls' Dress—A well-tailored regulation dress of serge like No. 9774 is certain to find its way into the school girl's wardrobe. The waist is in middy style with a plaited skirt buttoned to it. The girls' dress, No. 9774, is cut in sizes 4 to 14 years; 2½ yards 36-inch material. Price 15 cents.

Ladies' Apron—The efficient housewife

will do well to select this apron, No. 9684, for it is extremely easy to make and just as easy to put on. The back and front is cut in one piece and the sleeves are kimono style. The apron simply slips on over the head and is held in at the waist with a broad belt. The ladies' apron, No. 9684, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material and ½ yard 9-inch contrasting material. Price 15 cents.

Boys' Suit—The tiny trousers with straight lower edge button to a slip-over waist in Oliver Twist fashion in No. 9533. This little suit can be made all of one material or a contrasting material can be used for the trousers. The boys' suit, No. 9533, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material. Price 15 cents.

Boys' Suit—One very seldom finds a pattern which includes two essential school garments like No. 8780. The blouse is made with an applied back yoke. The knickerbockers can be finished with leg bands or with a casing for elastic. The boys' suit, No. 8780, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material for blouse, and 1½ yards 36-inch

material for knickerbockers. Price 15 cents.

Ladies' Dress—This new fall model, No. 9790, follows the trend of fashion by being Redingote as to line. The bodice is buttoned very snugly in waistcoat effect over two-piece skirt with embroidered panels. The ladies' dress, No. 9790, is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 yards 44-inch material and ¾ yard 36-inch lining. Price 15 cents.

Ladies' Blouse, Ladies' Skirt—This smart costume is achieved by combining a new version of the overblouse, No. 9786, with a simple gathered skirt, No. 9650. The skirt and waist panels may be of silk and the waist of Georgette or chiffon. The sash at each side makes a very pretty finish. The ladies' blouse, No. 9786, is cut in sizes 36 to 42 bust. Size 36 requires 1½ yards 44-inch plain and 1½ yards 28-inch or wider figured material. Price 15 cents. Skirt No. 9650 is cut in sizes 26 to 32 waist. Size 26 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material. Price 15 cents.

Girls' One-Piece Dress—To carry out the one-piece effect of this tub frock, No. 9431, box plaits extend from top to bottom. A pocket is stitched at each side and the long sleeves are cuffed. The girls' dress, No. 9431, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material. Price 15 cents.

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From left to right: Dutch Hyacinth, Double Von Lion Daffodil, Purity Freesia.

Bulbs for Winter Flowering

By Dr. H. M. Speechly

IN taking up my pen to write for a farmers' journal once more I feel that I am coming back to my old and happy task of conversing once again with my friends, the farmers and farm women of the West, many of whom I have never yet met; but now that I live more centrally in Winnipeg, I am continually finding them out by personal acquaintance. The war has made a great blank in my horticultural life and correspondence, though not in my sympathies, which will always be with country life and pursuits. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I find myself able to respond to the invitation of the editor of *The Guide* by discussing a series of garden topics of great interest.

Winter-flowering bulbs are a great source of interest to us who have no out-of-door gardening possible from the end of October to the end of April. The arrival of bulb catalogs in August or September has warned us to keep our wits open to secure what we need in October, because bulbs arrive for our western market early in that month. It is well that we get them as late as October, because the busiest threshing time is over, and we can take time for the purpose. Perhaps the best way to think of bulbs for the winter is to classify them in two ways—those that will flower before Christmas, and those that will bloom after Christmas. The bulbs that will certainly bloom before Christmas, if properly treated in October, are, in order of blooming: The Chinese lily, which is a narcissus of the easiest cultivation; the Paper-White narcissus, and the Roman hyacinth. Now, how shall we plant them—in water, in soil, or in moss fibre? You can use all three, but if you want the children to take special notice or if the men of the house are to be attracted, place them in bowls of water. There are special glasses for the purpose with long necks, but they are unnecessary. Any flat bowl will serve our purpose if it holds three or four inches of water. Flat bowls allow the plant to grow more stockily, so that the stems do not fall over so readily. In order to steady the bulbs and to give the fast-growing white roots some grasp, place around and between them smooth pebbles, rough clean stones, or even hard coal. Clean charcoal helps to keep the water sweet. Some people will add a grain or two of salt for the same purpose, but that is not necessary if you use clean water and occasionally drain off the water entirely. Clean rainwater is best, but not essential. Any clean water will do. Next, should you keep these earlier bulbs in the dark before exposing them to full light? No, it is not necessary for Chinese lilies, Paper Whites, or the Roman hyacinth, if you have only a few. If you are growing lots of them, you may just as well retard some in the cellar, so that you may have a succession during the last half of December. All three kinds are deliciously scented; the first two have many flowers at the end of the long flower stem, but the Roman hyacinth, like all hyacinths, blooms in a long spray with each floret loosely clustered.

Christmas is over. What comes next? The sweet-scented, yellow-throated white trumpets of freesias will bloom in January. Then along come the Dutch

hyacinths in January and February, while crocuses and the later narcissus types, such as the Von Sion daffodil, the Emperor and Empress mighty in bulb. Victoria bi-color with its white-frilled yellow trumpet, Golden Spur, and the giant Ard Righ. Latest of all in March are the single and double Poet's narcissus types, with golden yellow jonquils competing in fragrance. All these bulbs will require to be planted either in pots with drainage or in moss fibre without drainage. This is the way to do it in pots: In quite clean flower pots place at the bottom a few stones, pebbles or broken crocks; then fill up to one-third with small chunks of well-rotted turf; on that pour good black prairie loam or equal parts of loam and sand to about half the height of the pot; on this loam deposit the bulb or bulbs—a small pot will take only one bulb, but the larger sizes will take from three to five—and finally fill in black loam, packing it well round the bulb until the latter is "up to its neck" in soil. This advice applies to all hyacinths and narcissi, but small bulbs like freesias or corms like the crocus need only to be plunged into the soil of a pot filled to within half an inch of the top, their pointed ends just appearing above the surface.

The moss fibre treatment was first brought before the public many years ago by the late Robert Sydenham, of Birmingham, England, who after making his pile in wholesale jewelry, "retired" into the seed and bulb business. He found that if bulbs were embedded up to their necks in a compound of cocoanut fibre, charcoal, and crushed oyster shell, they could be grown successfully in any bowl or vase without drainage. Using ornamental bowls of dark green or red you may prefer planting your bulbs in this way. This year when at our summer cottage at Gull Harbor, on Big Island, Lake Winnipeg, I noticed that the peaty, fibrous forest humus in the bush was so like moss fibre that I brought a sackfull home for bulb-planting instead of moss fibre.

Having thus disposed of your later blooming bulbs in pots with drainage or vases without drainage in October, you place them in the dark, preferably in the cellar where the temperature runs between 40 and 50 degrees. It would not matter if the temperature were just above freezing point. I have seen the water in which Chinese lilies were growing actually freeze without damaging the plants. Keep them there for six weeks to three months, and then, as you notice some coming more forward than others, bring them up to light and warmth. A room temperature of 60 to 70 degrees is quite warm enough. Being well-rooted, each bulb at once becomes active in leafing and blooming. Water the bulbs while rooting in the cellar about once a week, but once they begin to go ahead when brought into the light let them have all the water they can take, especially when the flowers are developing. Now, please remember that, if you have got good bulbs, it is not a question of having "good luck" with them in the result. If you water them too much or give them too much light and warmth in the early stage of rooting, you will get poor flowers. Care, not luck, brings good results.

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They peak for Them selves

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M. Siskind & Co.—Will you please send us two crates, one for Hens and Spring Chickens and one for Turkeys. We were well pleased with the returns for 20 ducks we sent last month.—Wm. McDowell.

North Portal, Sask., Oct. 26, 1920.
M. Siskind & Co.—I have been shipping my poultry to you for six years and this makes nine crates this fall, so I must be pretty well satisfied with your house.—R. A. Kellington.

PRICES:

Turkeys, all over 8 lbs. 32c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, large size, 25c
Spring Chickens, No. 2 condition 18-22c
Hens, large size, fat 20c

Hens, medium size, in good condition 17c
Geese, large and fat 23-25c
Geese, any size 20c
Ducks, in good condition 20-22c
Old Roosters 15c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 32c

Let us make you a satisfied shipper too. Send us a trial shipment then judge for yourself.

M. SISKIND & CO.

84-86 ANDREWS ST., WINNIPEG, Man.
Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba.

SOLVE THESE RIDDLES WIN THIS CAR

AND
OTHER WONDERFUL PRIZES

1921
Model



The Genuine Culver Racer is the nicest auto for girls and boys ever built. It is a genuine motor car—not a toy. Has real steering wheel and gears with shifting lever, steel springs, powerful brake, pneumatic tires, handsomely enameled body and good upholstery. Runs up to 25 miles an hour speed and uses very little gasoline. You will be proud of it if you win it. Dozens of boys and girls have won them and are proud of them.

THE PRIZES

	VALUE
FIRST PRIZE, Genuine Culver Chummy Racer	\$250.00
Second Prize, Real Typewriter	40.00
Third Prize, Genuine Autographic Kodak Folding Camera	25.00
Fourth Prize, Magnificent Gold Watch and Chain or Girl's Wrist Watch	25.00
Fifth Prize, French Baby Doll and Wicker Carriage	15.00
Sixth Prize, Moving Picture Machine with Film	10.00
Seventh to Tenth Prizes, Self-ink Fountain Pens, each	5.00

What Others Have Done YOU Can Do

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have already awarded big prizes:

Earl J. Beattie, Surf Inlet, B.C., Chummy Culver Racer.	Value \$250.00.
Harry Dwyre, Egin, Ont.	Typewriter
Ernest Fisher, Montreal	Seven Jewelled Watch
Helen Smith, Edmonton, Alta.	Rhetland Pony and Cart
Beatrice Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask.	\$100.00 Cash
Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.	\$50.00 Cash
Helen Benesch, Junkins, Alta.	\$25.00 Cash
Florence Nesbitt, Arnprior, Ont.	\$25.00 Cash
Bryden Foster, Leamington, Alta.	\$150.00 Cash
Frankie Kirby, Three Hills, Alta.	\$25.00 Eastman Kodak
Mary Proctor, Vancouver, B.C.	\$15.00 Bracelet Watch
Eva Casson, North Bay, Ont.	\$10.00 Doll and Carriage

The contest will close on June 20, 1921, at 5.30 p.m. We will send you the names of many others too. Only boys and girls 17 years of age and under may send answers, and each boy and girl will be required to perform a small service for us. Send your answers this very evening to

THE RIDDLEMAN

Dept. 6 253-259 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

When a bear goes into a dry-goods store what does he want?



Answer
SLIM NU

What is it that every living person has seen but will never see again?



Answer
DRY E YEAST

What is that which you break by just naming it?



Answer
ICE LENS

What is the difference between a 1920 dime and an 1899 cent?



Answer
NICE NETS N

HERE are four riddles for boys and girls with wise heads. We told the artist to draw the pictures to represent the riddles, but he guessed the right answers—and put them in too! So we barred him from the contest and told him to keep it a secret. Luckily, he got the answers all jumbled up, so you won't be any the wiser.

If you can unscramble the jumbled letters beneath each riddle picture and put them in their right order to spell the right words, you will have the right answers. It isn't an easy task. Good thinking, patience and perseverance may find you the answers. Try it.

If you think you have found the answers, write them carefully on a sheet of white paper. Put on nothing but your four answers and your name and address in the upper right-hand corner of the page. Handwriting, spelling, punctuation and general neatness will count if more than one answer is correct.

We will write and tell you immediately if you are correct, and send you a handsome illustrated list of all the prizes that you can win.

Free Sample

Mail us your name and address, mentioning this advertisement, and we'll send you a generous sample of Royal Crown "Electric Chips."

WAYS AND MEANS

Years ago Washday was the hard-work day of the week. Every part of that day's work was back-aching labor, but since then ways and means of clothes washing have become easier through mechanical washers, improved wringers and other time and labor savers. And now comes a Soap specially designed for washing machine use, and made by a process that gives greater cleaning qualities.



ROYAL CROWN ELECTRIC CHIPS

for Washing Machines

do your washing cleaner, quicker and with less wear to the clothes than common soap. They find all the dirt and leave clothes spotless. Try them in your next wash. Get your grocer to send you a 10lb carton, and let the soap harden before use—this means economy and also improves the soap.

The Royal Crown Soaps Ltd.
WINNIPEG





SHE KNEW!

DIDN'T I TELL YOU, MY
DEAR—YOU'D NEVER
HAVE REAL SUCCESS
TILL YOU TRIED

Blue Ribbon BAKING POWDER

Old Dutch Cleanser

cleans Kitchen Utensils
easily. It quickly cuts the
burnt-in grease like no-
thing else
can do.
Try it on
something
hard to
clean.



CREAM

EGGS AND POULTRY

bring the highest price and most satisfactory returns
when shipped to us. Write for tags and prices.

The Tungeland Creamery Co. Ltd.
BRANDON MANITOBA

The Striped Package Biscuit SOCIAL TEA



TRY THEM TODAY

DON'T GIVE UP BEFORE YOU LOOK IN THE CLASSIFIED.

Rejuvenating by Dyeing

In these days of the H. C. of L. Any Innovation to Prolong Life of Clothes is
Welcomed—By Margaret Speechly

WHAT can I do with this dress—it is perfectly good but is so badly faded, and it is only taking up room in the clothes closet? This thought has run through the mind of many a woman in these days of high prices, and the solution seems to lie in the dyeing of garments, in which there is still plenty of wear, but which have faded in streaks. Everyone in this fair land of ours should be proud of wearing clothes as long as possible, for in so doing we are not only saving our hard-earned money, but are setting an example of thriftiness. Our much-loved Empire will never continue to be the greatest empire the world has ever known unless women practice more thrift than they are doing at the present time.

Why not take a look at your wardrobe today and find out what garments can be rejuvenated by using a little dye? Blouses, scarfs, drapes, children's dresses, skirts, dresses, coats, suits, window hangings, stockings, silk gloves, shoes, kid gloves, feathers and hats can be made to look like new with very little expense. True, it can be done by professional dyers, but their rates are usually high, and when sending a garment in from the country it is not always possible to get the desired shade.

Follow Directions

Whatever kind of dye is being used, the main thing is to follow the directions on the package implicitly, for the firm that makes a dye is sure to know exactly how its wares should be used. No definite instructions are being given here, as the dye packages explain themselves so easily.

If dyeing for the first time, it is wiser to try tinting a blouse or scarf than to experiment on a skirt or suit. On the market there are several soap or flake dyes that are splendid for freshening up such articles at very little cost. Soap dyes wash and tint in one operation, but if the garment is very soiled it is a good plan to wash it first. These dyes can also be shaved up and dissolved by pouring on boiling water, in which case the liquid should be strained, for pieces of dye will speck the garment. Remember that all articles look darker in the dye-bath than they do when dry, so it should be made darker than desired for the finished product.

Boiled dyes are suitable for suits, skirts, coats, window hangings and other such heavy articles. It is necessary to know what the material is made of before buying the dye, for some dyes will only color wool and silk successfully, while others are used for cotton and linen alone. Such products are called "specific dyes," as they will only give satisfactory results when used to color certain materials. Besides those already mentioned there are "general dyes" which will dye mixtures of wool and cotton or linen and silk.

Preparing the Garment

It is necessary to remove all hooks, eyes, buttons and dome fasteners before placing the article in a dye solution, as it is hard for the liquid to penetrate the cloth in every part unless this is done. The garment should then be thoroughly brushed with a whisk in order to remove all dust which may be clinging to it, especially along the seams.

The inexperienced dyer may think

that there is no need for removing stains, and that the dye will cover them up. It is absolutely necessary to take out every spot, if the results are to be first-class. If the home dyer knows what kind of stain is on the garment it is easy enough to remove it, as the Extension Service of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture will send one of their bulletins on Laundering and Dyeing to anyone who writes for it. Directions for removing all kinds of stains are given, which will be welcome to all homemakers.

On packages of boiled dyes is stated the weight of goods the contents will color a certain shade. This makes it necessary to weigh each garment before it is stripped. If it comes to four pounds and the package guarantees to dye two pounds of goods, it means that two packages must be used in order to obtain the desired color.

Here is a word that may not be familiar to everyone, but its meaning is quite simple. When a garment is "stripped" it has its color removed. For instance, if a navy blue silk blouse is to be dyed a maize color, it is necessary to remove the color or the result will be green, which is a combination of blue and yellow. Stripping is not done, for instance, if a pink article is to be dyed red. When one color is dyed on top of the other the process is called "topping."

Silks, cottons and linens can be successfully stripped in the home very easily, but there is no way that can be recommended for satisfactorily removing the color from woolen materials. For stripping silk, a solution of a neutral soap and water is all that is necessary. The garment is boiled in this solution until all the color is removed, which may mean that more soap and water is needed in order to complete the process. Cotton can be stripped by boiling the article in a solution of common bleaching powder, chloride of lime, and water. If the color does not all come out the garment can be placed in the sun, which, after all, is our best and cheapest bleaching agent.

Precautions to Take

When using a boiled dye, it is absolutely necessary to strain the dye after it has been mixed with water in order to make sure that no undissolved particles will go into the dye-bath. The presence of specks or spots on a garment after drying is usually an indication that the dye was not strained.

While the article is in the dye-bath it must be stirred constantly if an even color is to be obtained. If it is some-

thing large, two broom handles will be found convenient for lifting and stirring. When a small garment is being dyed two small, smooth sticks can be used.

Cloth always takes dye more evenly if it is dipped in water before being placed in the dye-bath, but of course should be wrung out in order that the dye-bath may not be diluted.

The dye-bath, or liquid in which the articles are dyed, should only be warm when they are put in, and should be gradually brought to the boil. The color will not be even if the liquid is hot at the beginning.

After the desired shade has been obtained, the garment is rinsed in several waters in order to remove all surplus



Follow Directions Carefully and Success is Assured

dye. In the case of silk or wool, the rinsing water should be as nearly the same temperature as the dye-bath in order to prevent the material from shrinking. Sticks should be used for lifting the articles up and down, for it is the sign of a poor dyer to have stained hands. Rinsing is always continued until the last water is quite clear, when it is safe to use the hands for wringing. Wools and silks should have the water squeezed out of them, as wringing harms those materials.

Home Dyeing Equipment

One boiler or large dish pan, one tea kettle, one large basin, one measuring cup, scales, cheesecloth, vinegar, salt, dye.

White enamel bowls are the best to use, as the color can be more easily seen and one is able to obtain the correct shade.

Note: If information is desired as to reliable dyes which can be obtained on the market, write to the Service Department, Grain Growers' Guide.

LUMBER NOTICE

When you want Cheap High-Grade Lumber. Write Us. Buy Direct. SAVE MONEY. Twelve years' service to farmers shows hundreds of satisfied customers. NOR-WEST FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO. 633 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

We Can Save You Money

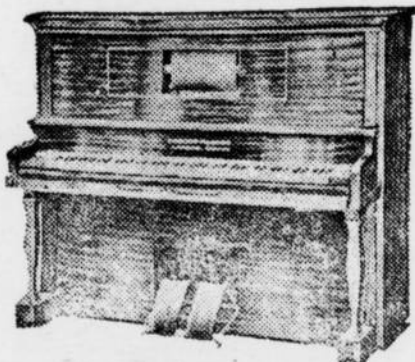
We manufacture and carry in stock Master Gears, Pinions, Grates, etc., for all the popular makes of Traction Engines; also Plow Standards, Gauge Wheels, etc., for Engine Gang Plows. Experts on re boring cylinders, making new pistons and rings.

Riverside Iron Works, Calgary, Alta.

Once again you have the opportunity to Join Our Christmas Club —GET A PIANO TO-DAY

During the past many years we have conducted this annual Christmas Club. Hundreds of homes in Western Canada have availed themselves of the many concessions offered and secured standard Canadian Pianos at rock-bottom prices, and on such terms as could not be surpassed. This club is made possible through the powers of real co-operative buying. When a large number of people buy the same thing at the same time, from the same source, they profit by co-operation. It costs you nothing to join this club. There are no fees or charges or assessments, yet the membership gives you advantages of the most substantial kind. This club is to be organized at once, and will be limited to 100 members. Any responsible person may apply for membership. The only requirement of a Club member is that he is on the market for a piano. By joining the club you are under no obligation to buy, but if you want to buy you will obtain every club advantage if you select your piano on or before the 31st December, 1920. But remember, while you may have till December 31st to make your selection, the club will be closed immediately 100 members enroll, owing to the approaching shortage of pianos. Join now is the safest way.

IMPERIAL



Latest 88-Note Player-Piano

Regular \$850. Club Price **\$775**

Secret of the Club Offer

This club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest firms in the world, such as Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Canada Piano Co., Doherty, Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Co.

REGULAR Pianos are featured at SPECIAL prices and on SPECIAL terms. You have NINETY styles of Pianos and Player-Pianos to choose from in genuine Walnut, Mahogany and Oak cases. Illustrated catalogues with REGULAR and CLUB prices and terms mailed free on application.

BELL



Style C

Regular \$600. Club Price **\$545**

This is the Whole Plan of the Winnipeg Piano Company's Christmas Club

1. Your choice of any make of Nordheimer, Gerhard Heintzman, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Canada Piano Co., Doherty, Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Company's Pianos or Player-Pianos at special club prices until the 31st December, 1920.

2. The terms are one-fifth cash down and one, two, or three years to pay the balance, or small monthly payments can be arranged to meet your convenience.

3. A special discount for all cash or extra instalments paid now.

4. The piano will be delivered when you join, or later, if you wish it.

5. The monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments to date from when the piano is delivered.

6. Every instrument is guaranteed without reserve for ten years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.

7. If, after thirty days' trial, the piano is not satisfactory, we will give you your money back on return of the piano.

8. If the piano is satisfactory after thirty days' use, the club member has eleven more months in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the piano. If it does not then prove satisfactory in every respect, he has the privilege of exchanging it without one penny's loss for any other instrument of equal or greater list value by paying the difference in price (and we sell 90 different styles of the best pianos in the world).

9. A beautiful \$18 Piano Bench with music receptacle to match the piano is included without extra cost.

10. Freight paid to your nearest station.

11. Come into our store or write and select the style of case you prefer, in Walnut, Mahogany or Oak; this is all you have to do.

12. Each and every club instrument will be personally selected by our president.

Other Club Values

Gerhard Heintzman **\$595**

Nordheimer - - - **\$595**

Doherty - - - **\$465**

Imperial - - - **\$415**

And Many Others

GET OUR LIST OF SLIGHTLY USED PIANO BARGAINS AT FROM \$225 TO \$325

Piano Prices Will Not Fall

for a long time, and have not yet reached as high a point as nearly all other lines.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

333
PORTAGE
AVE.

Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Canada, and Lesage Pianos.
Edison, Columbia, Gerhard Heintzman, Pathephone, McLagan, Curtiss Aeronola and Phonola Phonographs.



RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

With Your Tools

Be prepared for that radiator leak. This wonderful liquid, backed by a Million Dollar Guarantee to satisfy or money refunded, positively stops leaks anywhere in cooling system, in five to ten minutes. Just pour contents of can into water in radiator, that's all. It makes a repair often better than soldering and saves big expense and loss of time. Guaranteed not to clog or impair cooling system. Try it. 75 cents a can. At all dealers or sent direct.

Buffalo Specialty Co.

"The LIQUID VENEER People"

343 Elcott St. Buffalo N.Y.

Car-lot Specialists

Hay, Coal, Fencing,
Fence Posts, Cordwood,
Fruit and Potatoes

GET OUR
PRICE LIST

**WESTERN FUEL &
PRODUCE CO. LTD.**

McIntyre Block - Winnipeg

Live Poultry Wanted

Turkeys, 8 lbs. and over, in good condition, 32c
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, in good condition, 19-21c
Ducks, in good condition 21-23c
Geese, in good condition 21-23c
Spring Chickens, in good condition 23-25c
Old Roosters 17c
Hens, under 4 lbs. 17c

Crates supplied on request.

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO.

97 AIKENS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of
Manitoba, License No. 24.

Good Poultry IN GREAT DEMAND

Have you choice-fed stock ready for market? If so you are grappling this problem. Will the house you consign to appreciate in their return the high quality you are shipping, or will they simply be weighed in amongst other current receipts and placed on a par with ordinary quality?

The latter has been your experience from year to year. Try a change for the better—ship to a house that grades your poultry, and will show in their returns they appreciate your efforts.

We guarantee the following prices, live weight, F.O.B. Winnipeg:

Prices	Per lb.
Spring Chickens, fed	24-26c
Spring Chickens, ordinary	22-24c
Old Hens, in good condition	20-22c
Ducks, in good condition	24c
Geese, fed	25c
Geese, unfed	20c
Young Turkeys	34c

Crates prepaid to your station on request

BEAR IN MIND

We have large contracts calling for delivery of high quantities of choice grade poultry, and we will pay high for the real goods.

Ship us your Dressed Poultry. We pay four to six cents per pound above our live weight prices. Ranges according to dressing of birds.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS LTD.

237-245 Flora Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of
Manitoba, License No. 38.

Making Poultry Marketable

Proper Killing, Dressing, and Packing, Adds to the Price Received for the Finished Product—By Prof. M. C. Herner

TO kill, pluck, and dress poultry quickly and neatly is a thing learned only by doing it over and over again. Much of the failure in plucking is due to not knowing how to kill. The bleeding part of the process is quite easy, but there is just a little "knack" in being

able to pierce the brain quickly. Bleeding and sticking is the best way to kill. Dislocating the neck is practiced by some, but it always leaves the carcass in a more or less mutilated condition, and also somewhat off color on account of the blood not being drawn out of the system. It simply coagulates in the dislocated portion of the neck, and the large arteries along the neck remain filled with blood right down to the shoulder. This leaves the neck discolored, and gives the carcass a rather unsightly appearance. The blood not being out of the system, leaves the carcass a somewhat reddish color. It does not keep as well either as one killed by bleeding and sticking.

To kill properly, the chicken should first be bled by inserting the knife into the throat and severing the left jugular vein at the juncture of it and the bridge vein. Suspend the bird by a stout cord joining a half hitch round the feet and legs. One cut of the jugular will be sufficient. Allow the chicken to bleed a few seconds. Then turn the knife round, and with the back of the blade to the roof of the mouth insert the point of it in the cleft in the roof of the mouth. Push straight back, being sure to keep the back of the blade touching the point of the upper bill all the time. Here is where most of the poultrymen make their mistake. Do not raise the handle at all. Keep it well down so the point of the blade will slip way back into the neck, as it were. Doing it in this way you cannot help but get the brain. The chicken will give a shiver and a squawk when the knife touches the brain. Then give half a turn each way and withdraw the knife. If this is done properly the feathers will come out very easily. The knife should be pushed back until the brain is pierced. A poor "stick" can be told by the feathers not coming out readily, by tearing the skin, and by a faint cracking noise every time a handful of feathers is pulled out.

Plucking

A good plucker will keep his hands full of feathers. The breast, tail, and wings should be plucked first. If the hand is dipped in water first the plucking will go easier. The chicken should be "roughed" first, and afterwards the pin feathers removed. An expert plucker should finish a chick in about three to five minutes. The quicker the feathers are plucked the easier it will be, because they have a tendency to set and stick pretty hard if allowed to go too long. The best work can be done where the bird is plucked before it is really dead. This may seem cruel, but if the brain is pierced right the bird becomes insensible to all pain, and no fear need be entertained as to the painfulness of plucking before the bird is dead. Care should be taken not to rub the skin with the hands while plucking, as it will always leave reddish streaks or spots. Keeping the hands full of feathers will prevent rubbing.



Proper Method of Sticking. Turn the knife for the second cut.

After plucking take the bird by the legs and give a short, sharp jerk to get the clotted blood out of the throat and mouth. Then wash the head clean, and also scrub any dirt off the feet and legs. It is not necessary to truss up the bird unless a specially attractive package is desired. Before trussing or packing cool the carcass properly. This can best be done by suspending it by the legs, having them well spread, to allow the air to circulate. Do not pile a lot of carcasses on top of each other. As they are finished

pack them before all the animal heat is out.

The Pack

After they are properly cooled pack them in a box or barrel. Wrap the head of each chicken in paper to prevent soiling the other carcasses with blood. In many ways the latter is to be preferred. For one thing it is handy to fill and easy to handle. A box when full is always a little more awkward and clumsy to handle, especially if it contains over 75 pounds. Whatever kind of package is used, it should be lined with old newspaper first, and then the chicken should be packed in in some systematic way. Follow out a definite plan of packing, and do not throw them in any old way. For barrel packing the accompanying plan works out pretty well: After filling the barrel, or at least after all chickens are packed, a bag should be stretched over the top. First take off one hoop, then put the bag across tight, and stretch it while tacking on the hoop. The barrel can be strengthened considerably by nailing each stave to each hoop all round and clinching the nails. Some firms give definite instructions as to killing, plucking, packing, and shipping, and where this is done it is best to follow them, unless there are details that would help in making the product look better. Most of the reliable firms understand what the trade calls for, and any instructions they give are likely to be for the best interests of both the farmer and the consumer.

Different firms may vary somewhat in their methods, but all of them are pretty well agreed on such points as the proper method of killing, dry plucking, and selling poultry undrawn.

The breeds of chicken best adapted for fattening purposes are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds. All these breeds, or any variety of these, will do well when placed in a fattening crate. The cockerels of any of these breeds, if taken at three and a half to four months of age, will usually gain from a pound to a pound and a half in three weeks' time.



Keep the hands full of feathers. Wet hands will prevent red marks on the carcass.

City Comfort in the Country

Our Sewage Disposal System is more than a comfort—it is a necessity.

Our Septic Tank with Anthes Syphon is automatic, does not act as a cesspool or gather objectionable odors. It is a safe, sanitary sewage disposal for country homes. Requires no attention.

It can be and should be installed in your home. Write for our descriptive circular and blue prints—sent free anywhere.

Anthes Foundry Ltd.

Manufacturers of Soil Pipes and
Fittings, Tank Liners,
Feed Cookers, Etc.

WINNIPEG

TORONTO



Death to LICE!

Lousy hens are too tormented to lay; their bodies are being poisoned and their plumage being ruined. Their systems are run down and fewer eggs laid are the result. Don't tolerate it! Clean your coops now — it means healthy, contented birds and an abundance of eggs throughout the winter.



International LOUSE KILLER

positively kills lice — apply it twice, then examine the birds, not a louse, nor a mite left — works like magic. Positively no injury to plumage — yet sure death to lice.

It cleans the nests too! Dealers from coast to coast sell it in 35c. and 75c. sprayer cans.

Insist on getting "International"—Equally satisfactory for Lice on Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, etc.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED
Toronto

30

POULTRY PRICES

	Per lb.
Old Hens, in good condition	18c-20c
Spring Chickens	22c-24c
Old Roosters	15c
Ducks	20c-22c
Turkeys	30c-32c
Geese	22c-24c

DRESSED POULTRY

We are in the market for unlimited quantities of dressed poultry, and we will pay four cents per pound above live weight prices.

All quotations are F.O.B. Winnipeg. Produce must be in good marketable condition. Money orders mailed daily. Crates prepaid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Try Our Service—You Will Like It.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

43 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of
Manitoba, No. 31.

There's something to interest you on
the Classified Page.

Choosing Kitchenware

Cheapness Is Not Always Economy—Good Quality Pays in the End—By Margaret Speechly

A CARPENTER without the proper tools loses a vast amount of time and cannot do first-class work. A homemaker with insufficient utensils is in the same predicament. Those who look after farm homes are the busiest women that can be found anywhere, so it is of vital importance that the tools they work with are as efficient as possible. Just at this time of the year when the busiest season is over there is usually a crop of fall and winter weddings, which means good business for hardware merchants. A few suggestions are offered here which may help readers who are setting up new homes to choose wisely the most important pieces of kitchen equipment.

In the first place, it always pays to buy utensils of good quality, even if they cost a little more—it is poor economy to choose enamelware that is chipped just because it is cheap. Before it has been in use very long more enamel will become chipped, and if the pieces become lodged in the digestive tract, serious trouble will result, and probably a doctor's bill will offset any saving made at the time of purchase.

The next thing to guard against is buying too many tools for the home workshop, especially when cupboard space is limited. There is a tendency with some people to invest in too many utensils, which makes it difficult to keep the kitchen tidy. In order to avoid a "clutteration," it is a good plan to make out a complete list of things that will be necessary, with the number of each, and also the price that can be afforded. As each article is purchased it can be ticked off, which shortens the time needed for shopping considerably and is more business-like than the "hit and miss" plan which is often used.

The stove is the most important piece of equipment used in a kitchen, so it should be the first thing purchased. The size and make depend upon the preference of the one who is going to use it, and upon the number of people she will have to cook for. Ranges are now on the market with tops that merely need washing off instead of blacking, which is a great saving of work. Some people like a lot of nickel trimmings on a stove, but unless they are constantly kept shining a plainer design is more desirable for the average farm home. A warming oven is very handy for keeping dishes hot, and should be considered a necessity.

Cabinets and Cupboards

A kitchen cabinet is a boon to many a busy woman and often saves many a mile of walking when a kitchen is badly planned. It is not a necessity, however, as a good pantry with plenty of cupboard space is preferred by many women. In buying one, attention should be paid to the grade of carpentering that has been done on the cabinet and to the finish of the wood. It is also important to see that the shelves are conveniently arranged so that there is no waste space.

The work table should be selected with special care as to the height and covering of the top. In order to save energy it should be high enough to work at without bending. If it is too low to work at with comfort, it can be raised on blocks of wood to the correct height, taking care that all four pieces of wood are the same size. Some tables are made with bins underneath which are very handy when storage space is scarce, and at the same time often save many steps. Wooden, metal or enamel table tops can be purchased according to the preference of the buyer. Other large pieces of equipment that will be found a good investment are a steamer or steam cooker, a large preserving kettle, a bread mixer, roaster, bread box, and a flour tin (if there is no bin

in the pantry). A tea kettle with a side opening is more convenient than the old types.

The kind of metal a utensil is made of is more important than most people realize. Aluminum is light in weight, which is a great consideration, and does not take as much heat to cook with as enamel or iron. On the other hand, acid foods stain it, and it is not as satisfactory in frying pans as steel. Granite is good for cooking acid fruits or pickles, but it is heavier than aluminum and also takes more heat to penetrate it. For deep fat frying a deep iron kettle is the best to buy. Russian iron is particularly good for baking-sheets and for dripping pans. A superior quality of tin is usually preferred for muffin pans, pie plates, cake pans, and bread tins. Fireproof glassware and crockery are very useful in the home, especially for casseroles, but in using them it is well to remember that extra time should be allowed for the heat to get through to the food.

Smaller Utensils

When buying saucepans, the double boiler should be among the first purchases, as it is one of the homemaker's best friends. Many people like to have two in their equipment—one large and one small one—as they find them almost indispensable. Other pans should have a "lip" and a tight-fitting cover, as a



There are a Hundred-and-One Uses for a Double Boiler.

covered pan boils more quickly than one without a lid.

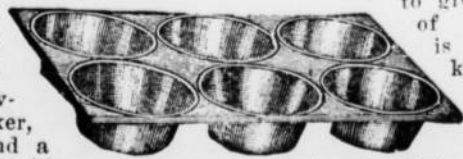
The food chopper is another indispensable article of kitchenware, as it is employed in the average home for a hundred and one purposes. There are various reliable makes on the market which are simply made and have a variety of knives attached. Those that are simply constructed are the best to buy as they are easily cleaned. When purchasing wireware and

wooden articles, it is well to look for strength and good shape. Wooden spoons are splendid for mixing batters, as they do not make a noise or scratch the bowls. Measuring cups of correct size are not used as much as they should be, and the same thing holds with measuring teaspoons and tablespoons. A standard measuring cup is one-half an imperial pint, but, unfortunately, a good many of the measuring cups on the market are not standard. It is a good plan to have two cups—one for liquids and one for dry materials—so that mixing may be done as quickly as possible.

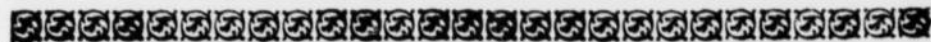
Of all knives there is perhaps none that is used as much as the paring knife, so, as in all other lines, it pays to buy the best grade. A butcher knife is also needed very frequently. For removing all the batter from a cake bowl a pliable knife with a rounded end and no sharp edges, called a spatula, will be found handy, and at the same time saves material that otherwise would have been wasted.

Moulds of china, glass and enamelware help to give variety in serving every-day dishes. Blane manges, meat loaves, jellies and other gelatine dishes of various types can be made very attractive by using different shaves frequently. It is a mistake, however, to buy moulds that are of elaborate designs as they are usually hard to clean. Melon moulds which have tight-fitting covers are very handy for steaming puddings or making ice-cream shaves. It is not advisable to use tin moulds for materials that are acid, as the metal is usually affected.

This short article does not pretend to give an entire list of everything that is needed in a kitchen, so each reader will have to add the items she considers necessary.



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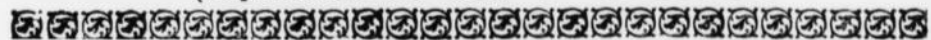
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Does Your Club Measure Up?

Oak Lake Rest Room By M. P. M.

OAK LAKE is a little town on the main line of the C.P.R. west of Brandon a short way. Perhaps to a rank outsider it isn't everything to be desired—that's because rank outsiders can't know everything—but to have been born and brought up there is a privilege one doesn't ever regret, and I know, for that's what happened to me. The people are the kindest and the best, and—but that is another story. This one is about a rest room.

Oak Lake is mostly Front Street, at least all the business places are on Front Street. Front Street runs parallel with the railway and is one of those streets that has only one side. There is a sidewalk from the station across the street to the cement walk in front of the business places. If you follow that walk from the station you nearly walk right into a cheery little place that has this sign in pretty lettering at the front: "Rest and Tea Room." It is very central, on the ground floor, only one step up from the sidewalk, so that there is no possible excuse for the room not being used. And it is used. We are told that nearly 5,000 visits have been made to that rest room, and it is not a year old until December first.

It was established by a little club of rural women, Harvey-Ryerson U.F.W.M., that has a membership of 27. The society has financed the entire project except that some kind friends of the club donated a few articles of furniture, and made some monetary contributions. The club was under the impression that the municipal council might help them a little—but the council hasn't. The Great War Veterans loaned them some furniture. They have a building 14 by 30, divided in two. It is furnished with tables, a couch, easy chairs, bookcase, etc. The room is heated by a self-feeder and another small stove, and it is nicely lighted with two rayo-lamps. The matron, Mrs. E. M. Dickson, who is of the "salt of the earth," donated a telephone, which is a great convenience. The room is open from 6.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., on the days except Saturday, when it is open an hour longer. It is a sort of community place, for people leave their driving wraps, meet their friends, hold meetings, have demonstrations, teas and sales, and every other kind of thing in the room.

The club reckons that it is going to finance the project this year for about \$700, which includes a small salary for Mrs. Dickson. It would be a liberal education on finance if some of our public administrators could find out how these women do all they do for \$700. But getting \$700 without a helpful town or municipal council, or a rich uncle, is some proposition, but these women aren't daunted. They have home-cooking sales, and serve meals on special days like conventions, bonspiels, or fairs.

Mrs. W. C. Smith, the president of the club, in telling us about the room, said: "The rest room was well patronized all winter, and there has been no falling off during the summer months. Motorists, especially, find it very convenient, and we have names

Here Are Some that have More Than Justified their Existence. Is Yours Among Them?

visitor's book from all parts of the Dominion, and, in fact, there are very few people in the district who have not been benefited by it either directly or indirectly."

Of course, their matron helps to make the room as popular as it is. Mrs. Smith says that her heart is in the work and that it would be impossible to find anyone who takes such a personal interest in every particular. This story only goes to add evidence to what this page has avowed over and over again, that your club doesn't have to be big, or located in a large town, or be composed of wealthy people, to be really useful. We are beginning to think that the little ones do the most work.

Springfield U.F.W.A.

"Wee but mighty," certainly applies to a nicety to the United Farm Women of Springfield. There are only 12 members, but it is almost unbelievable what those twelve women have been able to accomplish. They were only organized in August, 1919, and moreover they organized themselves. Miss Finch, the provincial secretary, went out later to help them along a little, but by that time they were already "going strong." They avail themselves of the services of every person who comes into the community. A minister who was visiting in the neighborhood was prevailed upon to give an address, and the school inspector at another time gave a specially interesting address on How Women's Clubs Can Best Help the Rural School.

The very first project of Springfield was an excellent one. They invited 11 of the convalescing soldiers at Tuxedo to spend a week-end at the farm homes of the members. The Red Cross has a fund for transportation, and since Springfield is only 12 miles from the city, conveyance in this case was fairly easy. Cars met the boys at Springfield station. Names and numbers were put into a hat and the boys drew out the name of the person who was to be his week-end hostess. It surely was a rare treat after the monotony of the hospital. The hostesses had every imaginable kind of good thing cooked up, and how everybody did enjoy the change! This has been repeated twice again this summer, 19 boys going out each time. One of the visits was over Civic holiday, when they were entertained from Saturday until Tuesday. On the Monday evening they, with their hosts and hostesses, gathered at one home and had a regular picnic. The men's local supplied the ice cream, while the U.F.W. members brought cake and other "eats."

Another evening last fall, members packed six hamper of eatables and brought them in to Tuxedo to one of the wards, where the matron let them have a nine-o'clock supper. There were chickens and cold meats, cakes, pies, cookies, pickles, home-made bread and lots of other good things. The

women were permitted to use a near-by kitchen to cut up the things, and as they were busy at work, they could hear crutches, wheel chairs and every other kind of conveyance coming down the corridors to the ward where the supper was, for the news soon spread and everyone was asking, "May I come in on this?" "Am I to be invited?" until they had more than 100 boys for supper. A piano was somehow spirited up from downstairs and "a pleasant time was had." Springfield is planning to repeat this treat on a larger scale, for Dugald Women's Institute, which is quite close, is very anxious to help.

This year Dugald Women's Institute undertook to buy fruit co-operatively and direct from the grower. They invited Springfield U.F.W.M. to join them in the scheme, and the results are pronounced a great success. The Institute secretary took all the orders and was at the station when the fruit arrived. She immediately notified all those who had ordered fruit and they went in for it. Mrs. George, the president, states that in all her cases of cherries, apricots, greengage plums and peach plums not half a dozen fruits were spoiled. Some cases were in absolutely perfect condition. The saving in money was large, since at the time they were paying \$2.50 plus 60 cents freight for crates of apricots similar fruit was selling in Winnipeg at \$5.00. On pears, which came in after the increased freight rates were in effect, the saving was over \$1.00 a crate. Springfield does not hesitate to say this arrangement was an unqualified success and to commend it to other locals.

But Springfield has such a variety of activities that they are constant marvels of industry. Last fall they packed a case of books and magazines and sent them to the school teacher at Pine River. They gave enough pleasure to far more than repay the members for taking the trouble of gathering them.

The members of the club also packed before Christmas last year, five barrels of clothing and sent them to the dried-out areas of Saskatchewan. Later they packed another for a woman who was in need. When she wrote to the club she mentioned that one of her neighbors was expecting a new baby and had nothing ready for its arrival. One of the club members was able to donate an entire layette. The joy that barrel gave to the people in the destitute district was a thing that justified over and over the existence of the club. Notes of good cheer and containing the names and addresses of the donors brought many letters of appreciation.

This summer a cemetery day was planned, and although, for unavoidable reasons, it came in a very busy time, between 35 and 40 persons were on hand to cut down the weeds, straighten the stones and tidy up the grounds generally. The club is going to ask the council for a grant for this

purpose, so that there will be some permanency to the improvements.

Their latest project is to get a district nurse. They hope to make a canvass of the school districts in the municipality this winter, since the request to the municipality must come from the school boards. The club meets once a month at the church. They try to have a paper at each meeting on some subject of timely interest. For example, in April a member read one on poultry; in May there was one on house decorating, and in June one on canning. This club is a standing example of what can be done by a handful of energetic women who are imbued with the ideal of service. What they do for others has had a reflex influence on Springfield neighborliness, for they have genuine good times through all the work. Of course, we'd like to add a word about the president they have out there, but she said we must not.

Grain Grower Band

By L. Linfoot

Who says farmers are not musical? There are at least 25 who are. The Clearwater local at Kyleville, Sask., has a real band composed entirely of farmers, with Mr. O. P. Mindrum, secretary of the local, as leader. Through Mr. Mindrum's efforts the band was organized in the winter of 1917, and it has grown until there are at present 25 or more members, men and boys.

No matter how wonderful an organization may be, it is taken more notice of if it puts on a fine appearance. The Clearwater band realized this and during the past summer uniforms were purchased. These have been practically paid for with funds received by the band at celebrations and sports days at Eston, Rosetown, Pennant, Success, Elrose, White Bear, Clearwater Lake, Leyton, Coteau, and Horse Butte. Many members have automobiles and others have gladly loaned theirs so that the band has had very little expense in travelling from place to place.

The band always attends the meetings of Clearwater local in a body and provides plenty of music, either collectively, as duets, or as solos. Under such able leadership the numbers are increasing year by year, and undoubtedly the whole community is developing a keen appreciation of good music.

Mr. Mindrum has also organized an orchestra with a lady pianist, and this, too, is rapidly gaining a place of importance in the activities in and around the Kyleville district.

High River Rest Room

By Emily Lind

High River U.F.W.A. rest room is a suite of three rooms, situated in the most central part of the business section of the town. It is under the Union Bank, and, having steam heat, is cool in summer and always hot in winter. The three rooms are: A large one used for meetings, etc., off this we have a little tea room and the kitchen, also a small closet, in which we store our supplies. The whole is served with electric light. In the kitchen part we



Entrance to Rest Room at Oak Lake

Interior Views of Oak Lake Rest Room

The matron, Mrs. E. M. Dickson, is in picture to left. This room is highly successful, 5,000 visits having been paid in less than a year



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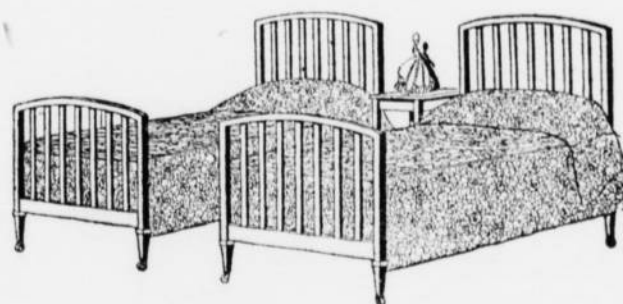
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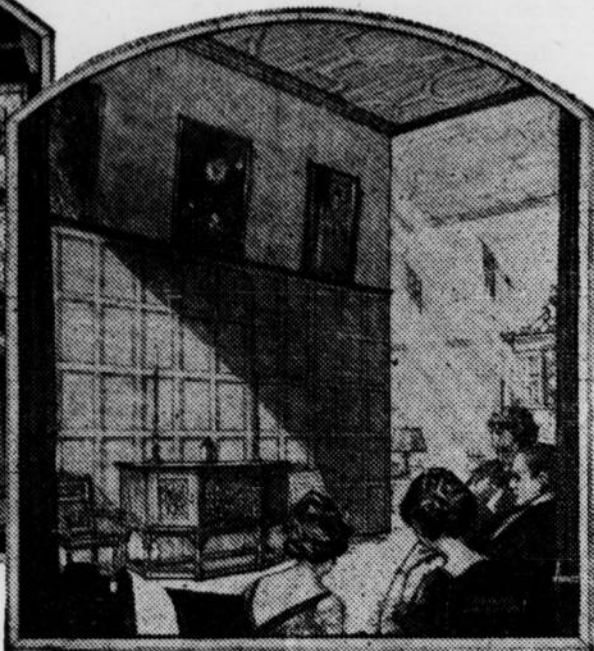
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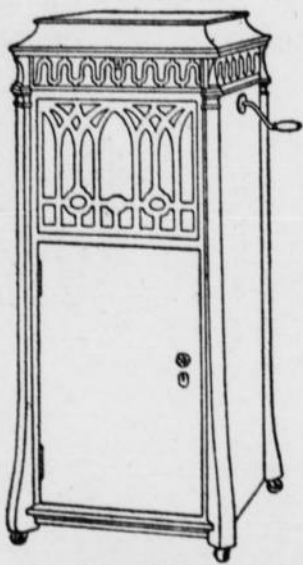
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have a coal-oil stove, tea, sugar, cups, saucers, teapot, etc., where anyone can come in, bring their luncheon, and make themselves a cup of tea. This and the lavatory are supplied with town water. The little tea room is separated from the main room by an archway, is finished (as is the main room) in green and buff with white ceiling, side curtains of dark green scrim with white inner curtains. The woodwork is light oak. A little green rug on this room and green and buff linoleum on larger room finishes the floor. Rockers, chairs, tables, a desk, couch, mirror, etc., comprise the furnishings. We used to have a baby buggy and go-cart for use of mothers with little folk, but the small boys of the town appropriated the wheels, so they are not now so useful as might be.

We have secured a lease of these premises for two years, with an option for following years. It is entirely equipped by the local donations of furnishings and by money secured by various "stunts" familiar to women's organizations, fair booth, picture show, tea, levy on members, etc. Our U.F.A. also helped out with a cash contribution. Our town policeman kindly volunteered to open and close it for us, and another townsman made and painted us a very fine sign. Outside of that we have received no help. In the equipment our plumbing was the most costly item (\$150), but that being paid, we hope to have smooth sailing financially.

We find it a great convenience for our monthly meetings, as well as for use of women who come to town. One of our members gives sewing lessons there one Saturday a month to any of the farm women or their daughters who like to come. We are also working up a library, and with a good crop this year hope to make this an important feature of our work.

Fair a Rallying Point

By Elizabeth Osborne

For keeping members interested and enthusiastic throughout the year, I know of no better activity than a local fair. This is our fourth annual one, and we go on improving each year. One of Dilke W.S.G.G.A.'s special features is prizes for the work of school children. We write to all the teachers in the district to get them interested in this work and they respond splendidly. The exhibits in this department show an increase year by year. The writing, drawing and needlework were specially recommended by the judge.

The exhibits in the adult classes were a great improvement on last year's. There were many more, and of such a high order that it made judging difficult. Miss Tew, of Saskatoon, was the judge, and she proved very competent indeed. Our star prize was a 100-pound sack of Robin Hood flour for the best loaf of bread. There were 14 entries and the prize was won by one of our New Canadian women. We all feel very proud of her.

The made-over outer garment proved another draw. The first prize was a lovely one-piece dress for a schoolgirl made from an old coat. Another worthy exhibit was a beautifully braided skirt made from an old bell-shaped skirt. To see what can be done with old clothes and clever fingers was quite an education. Another exhibit which was an eye-opener to many mothers was the noon-hour lunch for one pupil. These entries were put up so daintily with rounded sandwiches cut out with a crinkly cookie-cutter, and even a little alcohol burner with which to heat the cocoa.

The exhibits of vegetables were excellent. The seeds of ambition were sown in the breasts of many of the on-lookers, and if one listened one would hear: "Why, John, I thought we had a good garden, but just look at Mrs. Smith's cabbages and carrots! Why, ours are nowhere. We must put our stuff in earlier next year."

Juniors' Social Affairs

Social affairs seem to be the order of the day with our Junior Clubs. Breed Creek is making plans to have a Halloween entertainment. Forest Leaf Junior U.F.A., with 19 members, had an enjoyable picnic and a good program of races. Braes O'Benachie Junior U.F.A. had a very fine picnic during

the summer. The sports were carried off in the afternoon, and a dance was held in the schoolhouse in the evening. At the dance they drew tickets for a quilt that they had made and were raffling off. They cleared \$28.75 from the quilt and \$16.50 from the picnic. Their club is composed of only girls, but hope to have the boys soon.

Spring Valley Junior U.F.A. members have a good time at their work and sports. Crocus Plain Junior, with 15 members, gave a concert recently which was enjoyed by a large audience. Mapleton Junior U.F.M. had a picnic this summer to stimulate interest in their club. Miss Claire M. Elliott, secretary of Pine View Junior

U.F.M., writes: "While I was away writing on my entrance exams, the Junior U.F.M. had a picnic. They all had a splendid time, as the man at whose place the picnic was held made a swing, a see-saw and a merry-go-round for the children. They are easily made, all the tools needed being a post-hole auger, hammer, nails and mallet, and the material consists of a post, two old chairs, boxes, a board and a long pin or bolt. Mapleton Junior U.F.M. has a program committee, which accounts for much of their activities.

The W.G.G.A. of East Hill is planning to hold a supper and a bazaar early in November.

Household Hints

Helpful Suggestions Gleaned from the Wide Field of Home Management

The Hot Water Bottle

MOTHER, my feet are cold—may I take a hot water bottle to bed with me?" Only those who own a hot water bottle realize what a comfort it is. It would astonish our readers if they knew how many people imagine that it is unnecessary or even a luxury. Many a person has lain awake with cold feet which make peaceful slumber seem a thousand miles away, when a little heat would have sent them to sleep in no time. A good hot water bottle can be purchased from the local drug store for a comparatively small sum, either with or without attachments.

When buying a hot water bottle it always pays to choose one of good quality, as the cheaper grades never give good service. The rubber should be very soft and pliable and the sides should never stick together, for if the rubber is brittle, it shows that it is old stock which will soon be in holes. The color of the rubber makes no difference to the wearing qualities of the bag, as a harmless vegetable dye is used which cannot injure the rubber in any way. Attachments which can be obtained with the hot water bottle sometimes come in very handy when there is sickness in the home—every homemaker will find them to be a good addition to her emergency equipment.

In no case should very hot water be poured into a hot water bottle, for it will melt the rubber. Also it is impossible for anyone to stand such great heat. The best method to follow is to pour hot water into a pitcher and then to add sufficient cold water to make it a comfortable temperature. Then it can be transferred from the jug to the rubber bag, pausing every few seconds to allow the steam to escape. It is a mistake to pour too much water in, as it is not very comfortable to have a large "bump" in the bed, and as the hot water bag is intended for comfort, it is a pity to defeat its purpose. When the water is all poured in, it is a good plan to grasp the bottle around the neck to expel all surplus steam, which prevents the bag from taking up too much room. Try this the next time you have occasion to fill a hot water bottle and notice the difference in comfort. There should be no need to urge that the cork be tightly screwed in.

Some people like to make a flannel bag for the hot water bottle, as they consider that it promotes more comfort, but it is not a necessity. On no account should it be secured by pins, for even safety pins sometimes spring open and will naturally puncture the rubber.

Great care should be taken when providing hot water bottles for invalids and children to see that the temperature is not too high. The former are often too weak to let the nurse know that the heat is too great, and the latter may be too small to speak. A sure test is to place the bag against the cheek, and, if it feels comfortable, it is the right temperature. A hot water bottle is of great service in relieving pain and is infinitely more desirable than "pain-killers," which may give some respite to the sufferer, but frequently do more harm than good. Heat has a wonderful property of relieving pain without having any undesirable effects upon the sufferer, and so can be used with safety in cases of earache or plain "tummy

pain." The shape and pliability of a hot water bottle make it more desirable for such uses than a hot brick or sad-iron.

Window Blinds can be the most cantankerous things sometimes. It is difficult to think of anything more aggravating than a blind that will not stay up or stay down. It always bespeaks a weak spring, but temporary relief may be obtained by drawing the blind down full length, taking it from its place and rolling it up by hand. This winds the spring up again. The same thing can be accomplished by placing the small pincers on the flat end that fits into the hook, and winding. The chances are, however, that the pincers will slip, loosening the spring and making it weaker thereby.

Frequently even a new window shade will not roll evenly. In most cases this will be found to result from the fact that the holders, or brackets, or hooks into which the ends of the blind are fitted are not placed straight on the window frames.

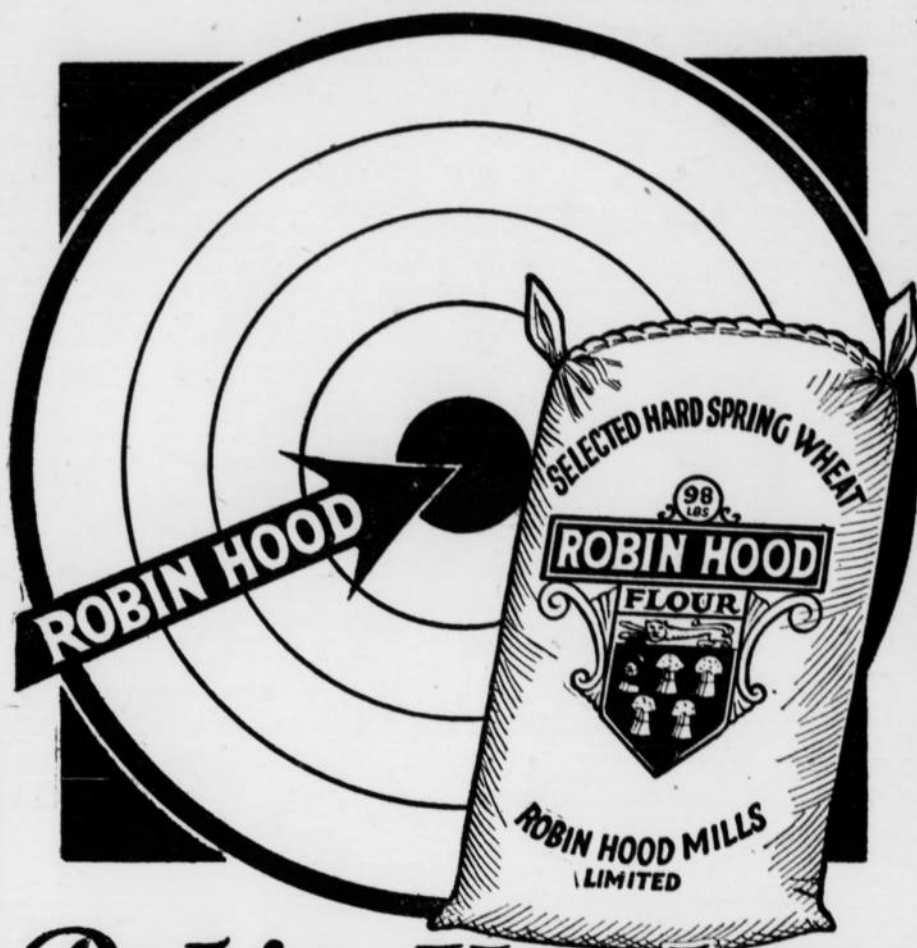
When the hem of a blind becomes slightly torn, it is wise to cut it off before the end of the blind is too much mutilated, and rehem. Badly cracked window blinds may have their lives lengthened by pasting a piece of strong cotton material and painting it the color of the blind. A coat of thin flat-tone paint is good for the blinds.

Handkerchiefs should go into a separate pail in the process of laundering, with a solution of salt and water, which has a magical effect of dissolving mucus, making it perfectly simple to wash them afterwards.

You know how the beeswax in your sewing machine drawer gets dirty. We have found a way of cleaning it. Melt and remold it. Melted on the surface of boiling water, it drops the grime as paraffin does. It is really embarrassing sometimes to see how much grime there was in the cake.

Women rise and sit down again a thousand times during a day devoted to sewing. If a revolving chair on casters (a stenographer's at second-hand) is placed between the sewing machine and the cutting table, you can whirl about, without rising, to lay down a finished piece of work and take up a fresh one, or you can even propel yourself across to the larger work table.

In hanging out clothes, garments should be pinned so the wind can fill them. This is not for the purpose of making an aerial ballet of waving petticoats and combinations to amuse the neighbors, but because the clothes dry quickest so, and are subjected to less strain. Sheets and tablecloths should be thrown over the line for half to three-quarters of their width, well straightened and pulled into shape, but never stretched taut on the line. This would result in an ugly scallop where the pins go in at the edge. Pull the wet stuff back ever so little before putting in the outer pins. Sheets are prone to wear down the centre line where they are always folded and often hung across the line. Sometimes, by way of equalizing the strain, they may be hung doubled, pinned by both hems.



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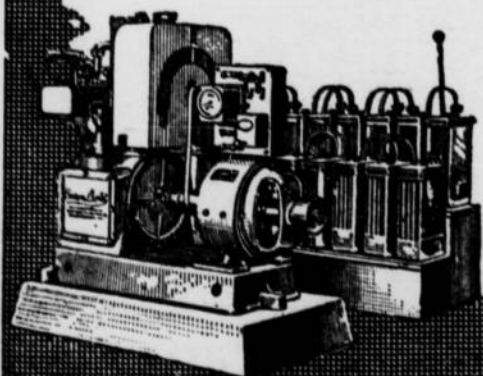
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Cooking by Steam

WHY is it that so few people make use of a steamer? Probably because homemakers as a whole do not realize what is gained by employing such a utensil frequently. Some of the advantages of cooking by steam are given below.

1. Much food value is saved in steam cooking. In boiling vegetables some of the best ingredients are lost owing to the water dissolving them. Meats which are cooked in a steamer have all their juices retained and therefore have a better flavor.

2. The shape of the food is preserved, while in boiling it is apt to become broken up.

3. Space on the range or coal-oil stove is saved.

4. Whole meals can be cooked in a steamer or steam cooker without the flavors mingling.

5. There is no danger of burning or scorching.

6. The food can be left to cook in the steamer with safety while the homemaker is busy with work in other rooms.

7. A steamer is a good investment, as it can be employed at all seasons of the year.

During the summer months a steam cooker is one of the homemakers' best friends, as it simplifies the canning proposition greatly. The cold pack method is used throughout, the only difference being that fifteen minutes longer are required for processing, in order that the steam may reach the centre of the jars. They should not be placed in the steamer until the water is boiling hard.

Steam Cooking Time Table

Chicken	15 minutes per pound
Goose	18 minutes per pound
Venison	15 minutes per pound
Tame duck	50 minutes entire time
Wild duck	30 minutes entire time
Partridge	40 minutes entire time
Mutton	15 minutes per pound
Corned beef	30 minutes per pound
Ham	20 minutes per pound
Turkey	15 minutes per pound
Beef	20 minutes per pound
Fruit puddings	2 to 3 hours
Cottage puddings	45 minutes
Vegetables	30 to 45 minutes

Steamed Chicken

Dress chicken as for roasting, but do not stuff it. Brown it all over in drippings, melted chicken fat or bacon fat. Season with salt and pepper. Place in a pan that fits the steamer and cook according to time table or until tender.

Steamed Veal Loaf

2 pounds veal	1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 cup salt pork	1 tablespoon celery
1 cup breadcrumbs	1/2 tablespoon onion
2 eggs	juice.
2 teaspoons salt	

Put meat through the food chopper, add breadcrumbs, eggs well beaten, seasonings, and onion juice. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and pack into greased baking-powder tins. Steam pound cans for 1 1/2 hours. Do not remove meat until cold. This makes a nice dish for supper or for a picnic lunch.

Veal, Pork or Mutton

Sear the meat in a small amount of fat in a frying pan. Season and dredge with flour. Steam for the correct length of time according to weight and brown again in the oven if necessary.

Preparation of Vegetables

Vegetables to be cooked by steam are prepared in exactly the same way as for boiling.

Fruit Pudding

1 cup suet	1 cup molasses
2 eggs	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup seeded raisins	1 teaspoon soda
ins	2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 cup currants	1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup sour milk	flour.
1 cup sugar	

Chop suet very finely. Beat eggs until light and then add them to the suet. Add raisins, currants, milk, sugar and molasses. Sift together the soda, salt, cinnamon, nutmeg, and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Add the dry ingredients to the pudding and mix well. Pour into a greased bowl and cover with

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Steamed Brown Bread

1 cup white flour 1 teaspoon soda
2 cups Graham flour 1 cup molasses
3 cups sour milk 1/2 teaspoon salt
Sift the white flour, soda, and salt together, and mix with the brown flour

and cornmeal. Add the sour milk and molasses beaten thoroughly. Place in well greased baking-powder tins or in any other suitable mold, and steam four hours. This is improved by placing the tin in the oven 20 minutes after it is slipped from the mold. To be eaten warm with butter.

Talks on Health

By Dr. Hugh Mackay

A FRUITFUL and very common source of colds in growing children is the presence of enlarged tonsils and adenoid growths in the back of the nose and throat. In consequence of this mechanical obstruction to the air intake, these subjects are mouth-breathers. The heavy breathing, due to the obstructions in the air channels, is more pronounced at night. These children are restless in their sleep. They toss about in bed, seeking instinctively, by frequent change of posture, to facilitate the passage of an abundant supply of pure air to the hungry lungs. The proper oxygenation of the blood is interfered with. Physical growth and mental development is consequently retarded. These children are usually dull, listless, and apathetic. In the vernacular they lack "pep"; concentration of ideas and sustained mental effort are ordinarily out of their reach; hence they are usually backward in their studies at school.

If the condition is not corrected the subjects so afflicted are likely to be permanently stunted in their growth and undersized. The lips are parted, the eyes inclined to be prominent, the bridge of the nose flattened out and broadened, and the lines of expression of the face more or less obliterated. The roof of the mouth is high, arched, and narrow. The upper jaw lacks development, the teeth are usually crowded in their sockets, irregular in outline, and frequently overlap at their border. The voice is thick, muffled, and indistinct; the intonation lacks resonance.

The Surgical Aid

There is a marked tendency to ear involvement, followed not infrequently by permanent impairment of hearing, and intermittent discharge of pus from the ear. The chest is liable to be deformed, "pigeon-breasted," lacking in expansile movement, and more or less dwarfed and under-developed. There is a pronounced tendency to recurring attacks of colds in the head with a profuse nasal discharge. Respiratory affections, spasmodic croup, bronchitis, and pneumonia are common sequences. The only remedy is a surgical operation, the thorough removal of the offending growths. In skilled surgical hands the results are usually satisfactory in the extreme, transforming to a magical degree the whole physical and mental make-up. There are few more gratifying results in the whole range of surgery.

Parents in the rural district should be on the lookout for these disorders in their children. Thanks to the vigilance of the medical inspector of schools and his capable lieutenant, the trained school nurse, these cases are recognized in the city schools, and the proper treatment is advised.

At times colds become epidemic. They are spread by actual contact, by exposure to the excretions, especially the discharges from the nose and mouth; coughing, spitting, and sneezing spread the disease. Crowded, ill-ventilated public buildings, schools, churches and theatres, street cars and railway coaches harbor the infection, and pass it on to those exposed. Food and clothing also convey the contagion. Preventive measures naturally suggest themselves—the avoidance of crowded, poorly-ventilated buildings; strict supervision of food supplies and thorough ventilation of the home, especially the sleeping apartment.

Don't Be Foolish

Open the windows, let in the sunlight and fresh air; they are your best friends. Severe types of the affection are indistinguishable from influenza proper in which the mortality is often high. No case of influenza, however mild it appears, should be lightly regarded, since it is impossible to foretell

complications. To fight off the disease when the patient ought to be conserving his energy by resting is a fool-hardy procedure, a tragic, and often-times a fatal, blunder.

The stricken should be isolated in a large, airy room. All cloths contaminated by sputum should be disinfected by boiling or burned. The sputum can be collected in paper receptacles and destroyed. The common drinking cup and roller towel should be discarded. Both are responsible for the spread of much disease. The hands of the attendant can be kept free from infection by frequent cleansing. This precaution should always be taken before partaking of food. All dishes used by the patient should be kept separate and sterilized by washing in boiling water before being used. Patients should not return to work too early. This entails the danger of pneumonia, besides incurring the risk of conveying the disease to others. The period of contagion is not known.

Rest in bed is imperative, and skilled medical supervision and trained nursing should always be sought in the hope of cutting short the affection and preventing the dreaded complications.

Ventilation

It is a matter of common knowledge that this all-important question receives scant attention in too many homes in the farming community. The windows are frequently unscreened. If they are raised during the summer season flies swarm in at the open casement. It has been definitely established that constitutional diseases, notably typhoid and diarrhoeal disorders, are spread by these pests. If the windows are shut down to exclude the flies and the mosquitoes the inmates of the home pay the penalty. The air is impure, and the health suffers in consequence. All windows in the home should be screened to admit of proper ventilation. Damp rooms, from which air and sunshine are excluded, breed disease. Many a case of tuberculosis has its beginning under these conditions.

In the winter season one finds too often that the windows are hermetically sealed. Storm sash are put on in the fall and left there till spring without being opened. Reliance is placed on the three small openings in the window frame for ventilation! This practice cannot be too strongly condemned. The storm sash can be hinged and swung open to air the rooms.

A Healthful Comfort

The screened-in sleeping balcony is a valuable asset, providing, when properly constructed, the maximum amount of fresh air and sunshine. It goes without saying that flies and mosquitoes must be absolutely shut out. Comfort and health demand this. Protection from sun, wind, and weather can easily be arranged in the construction. If the balcony is glazed it can be used as a sleeping compartment in moderately severe weather, and the period of all indoor life incident to northern latitudes in the winter season can be correspondingly shortened. In the case of delicate children, especially those with a tendency to consumption, such a balcony may well prove a life-saving measure. Attention to these home comforts make the farm life infinitely more inviting and attractive. Their regular recognition and systematic practice would help to stem the regrettable exodus from rural surroundings to the already overcrowded centres. As a plain matter of fact, the greater number of the comforts and conveniences for which the dwellers in country districts look longingly, and perhaps enviously, to the cities can be brought to their own doors by the exercise of a little time and ingenuity, and the judicious expenditure of a moderate amount of money.

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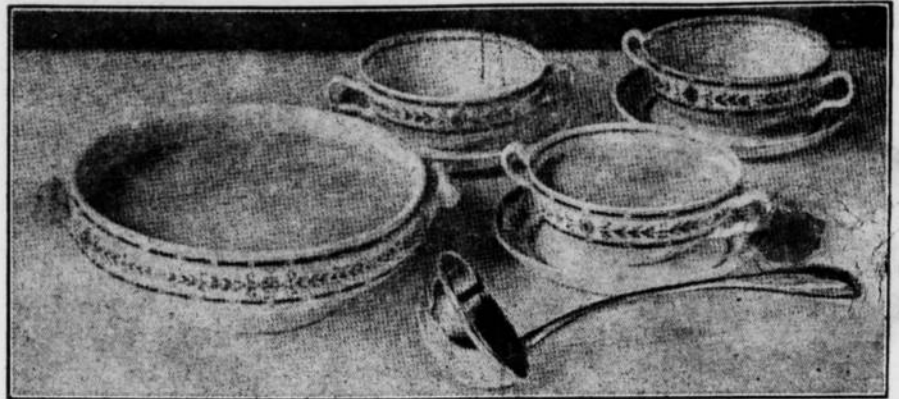
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A Dainty Soup Service

Fall and Winter Soups

SOME people have mistakenly thought that soup is an expensive luxury. As a matter of fact it is a means of economy, since a tempting and nutritious soup can be made of the cheapest materials, including remnants of food that might otherwise be thrown away. Another advantage is that soups aid the homemaker in providing extra variety in the diet, with little or no trouble.

Lukewarm soup is decidedly unattractive to most people. It should therefore be kept hot until the last minute. If the soup tureen and soup plates are heated, there will be still less chance of soup losing any of its attractiveness.

A tureen to match the dinner set is the most satisfactory, with a china or silver ladle. A silver tureen adds extra dignity to the soup service, but for the busy homemaker the extra work in keeping it free from tarnish is not worth the trouble.

Round soup spoons are now used by many families, but some people still cling to the dessert spoons, which have given good service for many years.

Crackers are usually served with soup, either plain or salted. They should be fresh and crisp, in order that they may be thoroughly enjoyed. In order to restore crispness, they may be placed in the oven for a few minutes before serving. Croutons are preferred by some people, as they afford a way of using up stale bread. The bread is cut into cubes and is toasted in the oven until a nice brown color is obtained.

A puree is only a name for a cream of vegetable soup, which is suitable as a main dish for supper. Bouillon, which is a common dish in France, is a clear soup, used for flavor rather than for food value. Consomme is a clear soup also, but is made from two or three different kinds of meat. A bisque is generally made from fish or shell-fish, milk and seasonings. Court bouillon, for which fish bones are used, is not served very often in this country.

Seasonings frequently make or mar a soup that is otherwise well prepared. Thyme, sage, onion salt, Worcestershire sauce, celery, salt and onion juice are frequently employed beside the all-important salt and pepper for giving the correct flavor to soup. If it is being made for an invalid, care should be taken not to over-season it, as those who are ill frequently take dislikes to strongly seasoned foods. Besides, pepper is known to have a certain stimulating effect, which is not desirable for those who are not enjoying good health. The addition of one or more of the beef extraction cubes, which are on the market, often improves the flavor of soups. Caramel, which is made at home by browning sugar and adding a certain proportion of water, gives a good color to a soup.

Stock Soups

There are two main classes of soups, namely stock soups and cream soups.

Dishes such as stock soups are usually served as the first course of dinner, in order to increase digestion by stimulating the flow of juices in the stomach. There is little or no food value in them, unless vegetables are added, but their flavor is usually very good. Stock soups are cheap and provide a means of using up meat or fish bones and scraps of cooked or uncooked meat. In these days of high prices, we would suggest that as one way of economizing, stock soups should be more frequently used.

For making stock, a deep kettle, with a tight-

fitting lid is the best type of utensil to use. The tighter the cover, the smaller is the amount of water that is lost during boiling.

Fresh material may be added to that already in the stock pot, provided that once a week the contents are removed and the pot thoroughly cleaned. In summer the stock should be boiled once a day.

Raw meat trimmings cut off in the butchering, flank ends of steak, or any other tough cuts, chopped in small pieces, are suitable for soup. Tough meat, which has more flavor than tender meat, is more desirable for soup making. Sawed or split bone is also needed, which is an opportunity for using cooked or uncooked bone. Little food value is obtained from it, but with long slow cooking certain materials are drawn out which form gelatin. A small quantity of mineral matter is obtained by boiling bones and also fat from the marrow. The best stock is made from a combination of both meat and bone. If all meat is used and no bone, the stock has a fine flavor, while with the addition of bone, gelatin is obtained, which is of use in the body.

Soup Stock

2 pounds raw meat and bone	4 tablespoons carrot, cut in small cubes
1 pound cooked meat and bone	1 root celery
3 quarts (12 cups) cold water	1 sprig parsley
4 tablespoons onion, cut in small cubes	1 teaspoon salt
	Few grains pepper

Have the bones sawed into inch lengths and split with a cleaver or heavy hammer. Cut the meat into small pieces. If raw meat only is used, brown one-third of it in a little of the fat in a frying pan. This gives a good color to the soup. Let the meat and bones soak in the cold water for one hour. Then simmer in a covered kettle four or five hours, or until the meat is in fragments. About one hour before taking the stock from the fire, add vegetables and seasonings. When the vegetables are very soft strain the stock through a coarse sieve and set aside in a cool place until a cake of fat has formed on the top. Save the fat and try it out for further use in cooking.

The strained meat and vegetables can be used for croquettes, scallops or other warmed-over dishes, but must be well seasoned in order to replace the flavors extracted in the soup making.

Hints About Stock Making

On account of its strong flavor, avoid using much mutton in stock containing other meats. Corned and cured meats also will be avoided for the same reason. Mutton can be used by itself to make mutton broth.

For white stock use veal or veal and chicken. To obtain brown stock use beef and brown part of it. Stock without vegetables keeps best in hot weather. A little salt helps to preserve stock, but it should not be added until the last. If the stock is seasoned at the beginning, it becomes more salty as the water is lessened by evaporation in cooking.

It is not a good plan to try to extract the last bit of gelatin, as the stock will have the flavor of glue if it is boiled too long.

Water in which rice has been boiled should be saved for adding to soups for thickening.

Julienne Soup

4 cups soup stock
1/4 cup carrot strips
2 tablespoons cooked green beans
1/4 cup turnip strips
2 tablespoons cooked green peas
1 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper





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1 envelope Cox's Gelatine, 3 cups (1½ pints) water, 1 teaspoon beef extract or bouillon cube, 1 cup (½ pint) chopped celery, 4 tablespoons chopped sweet red peppers, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, 3 cups (½ lb.) chopped cooked meat, Parsley.

Pour water into a saucepan, sprinkle in Gelatine and dissolve over fire; add beef extract or bouillon cube and cool; then add celery, red peppers, seasoning and meat. Pour into a wet mold and leave in a cool place over night. Turn out at serving time, cut in slices and garnish with parsley.

Any kind of left over meat may be used in this way.

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Put soup stock on the fire to heat. Cut previously cooked turnips and carrots into thin strips one and one-half inches long. Add them with the other vegetables to the stock. Bring to the boiling point and season. Serve very hot.

Bouillon

4 pounds round of beef 1 tablespoon salt
2 pounds marrow bone ½ teaspoon pepper
3 quarts cold water 1-3 cup turnip
1-3 cup celery 1-3 cup onion

Wipe meat, cut in small pieces and put bone in the soup kettle with two-thirds of meat. Add the water and let stand one hour. Brown one-third of meat in frying pan with fat from marrow-bone. Place in the soup kettle and heat gradually to the boiling point. Simmer gently four hours. Add vegetables and seasonings. Cook one hour, strain and cool. Remove cake of fat just before reheating.

Barley Soup

4 pounds meat and bone ½ cup shredded cabbage
2 quarts cold water 1 bag
1 carrot 1 tablespoon salt
2 slices turnip ¼ cup barley
1 onion 1 teaspoon pepper

Wipe meat and cut into small pieces. Place it in the soup kettle and add cold water. Let stand from one-half to one hour, and then bring gradually to the boiling point. Wash barley in a strainer by pouring cold water over it and add to the soup. Cook gently for four hours. Cut carrot, turnip and onion in small slices or cubes and shred cabbage. Add vegetables and seasonings to soup and cook for one hour more. Remove meat and serve soup without straining.

Consomme

2 pounds lean beef 1 sprig parsley
2 pounds veal 1 small carrot
1 onion 2 quarts cold water
1 stalk celery 2 tablespoons fat

Choose the under part of the round of beef and the knuckle of veal. Wipe the meat and cut it into small pieces. Place the fat in the frying pan and brown the meat nicely. Place it in the soup kettle with the water and simmer gently for four hours. Add the vegetables and simmer one hour longer. Strain through a sieve and put in a cool place. When ready to use remove cake of fat and re-heat.

Cream Soups

These soups contain more nourishment than those which have soup stock as their basis and therefore should not be included in meals where the meat course is substantial. They are particularly desirable when served as main dishes for supper. The foundation of cream soups is a white sauce made with flour, fat and milk. With this can be combined fish, cheese and all kinds of vegetables.

Cream of Tomato Soup

½ can tomatoes 4 cups milk
1 slice onion 4 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons fat 1-8 teaspoon pepper

Cook tomatoes and onions together until soft. When boiling add soda and stir. Rub through a sieve. Melt fat in double boiler and add flour, combining thoroughly. Pour milk on slowly, stirring constantly to prevent lumps. Add seasonings and cook until there is no taste of raw starch. When thoroughly cooked add tomato. Serve very hot.

Corn Soup

1 can corn 2 tablespoons fat
2 cups boiling water 2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk 1 teaspoon salt
1 slice onion Few grains pepper

Cook corn and onion in boiling water until tender, and then rub through a sieve. Melt fat in double boiler and mix thoroughly with flour. Add milk slowly, stirring constantly, then seasonings, and lastly corn.

Creamed Salmon Soup

4 tablespoons fat 1 cup salmon
6 tablespoons flour 1 teaspoon salt
1 slice onion 1-8 teaspoon pepper
4 cups milk

Melt fat in the double boiler, add flour and combine. Pour in the milk slowly, stirring to prevent lumping. Chop the onion very fine and add it to the mixture. Season and cook until there is no taste of raw starch left. Flake the salmon very fine with a fork and add to the soup. Any other fish can be used in this way. Two teaspoons finely-chopped parsley make a nice addition.

Peanut Puree

4 cups milk 1-8 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon celery seed 1 cup peanut butter
¼ teaspoon onion juice 2 tablespoons flour
2 teaspoons salt ¼ cup milk

Heat the first five ingredients in the double boiler. When the milk becomes warm, beat in gradually the peanut butter with a Dover eggbeater. Mix the flour and milk together, forming a smooth paste, and add the mixture to the soup, stirring constantly. Cook until there is no taste of raw starch left.



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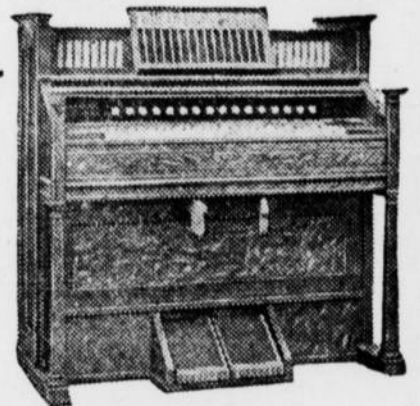
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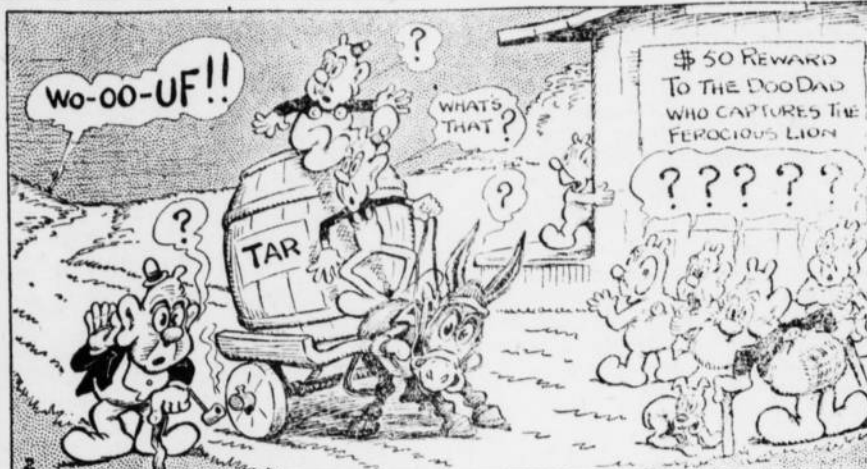
Ye Olde Firm **Heintzman & Co. Limited** 1863 Scarth St. REGINA

Branches at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw

THE DOODADS

Roly and Poly Capture the Lion

Nov. 13, 20



A fierce old lion has escaped from the Zoo at Dooville. Doc Sawbones, who seems to like putting up notices, has another this week. The notice reads that there is \$50 reward for the capture of the lion. Just as the Doo Dads are all excited over the idea of earning that big sum of money they hear a terrible roar, away down the road behind the hill. Roly and Poly, who are delivering a barrel of tar, are as badly startled as the others.

In the third picture we see what was the cause of that terrible noise—the lion. Off scamper the Doo Dads as hard as they can run for shelter. Everyone has forgotten about the money except old man Grouch, who tells them now is the time to catch the lion. But no one thinks of that. The donkey believes in getting rid of his load before he starts to run and sends the barrel of tar along with Roly and Poly flying through the air.

Down comes the fierce old lion right towards Roly and Poly, who are too frightened to move. The lion makes one big spring at them and lands in the middle of that soft, sticky tar, just like the rabbit and the tar baby in the coon's melon patch. He does not seem to like it very well and is roaring with rage. Old Doc appears and tells Roly and Poly not to let him get away. Back flock the little Doo Dads, and Roly and Poly proudly point to their captive. Old Doc is delighted with them, but Grouch does not want them to get any credit for catching the lion.

In the last picture we see the keeper of the Zoo driving off the lion, who knows that he has to behave himself again. Doc Sawbones, with a big flourish, hands the \$50 to the two who made the lion captive. This makes old Grouch sick with disgust and off he goes growling.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Continued from Page 21

Thompson and Pringle, and unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that our executive be urged to continue their efforts to have the Wheat Board re-established."

Moved and seconded by Messrs. Kinley and Sorsdahl, and unanimously adopted that: "Whereas, the provincial government allows indiscriminate filing of judgments against all names similar to those of the debtor and compelling innocent parties to pay for the removal of judgment wrongly filed; therefore, be it resolved that our Central executive be requested to secure an amendment to the act, compelling the creditors to pay the government fees for the removal of a judgment wrongly placed."

Moved and seconded by Messrs. Day and Devlin, and unanimously adopted that: "Whereas, the Department of the Interior will not allow resident duties for service in the army to soldiers who filed on land subsequent to enlistment, but does allow army service to apply as resident duties to soldiers filed prior to their enlistment; therefore, be it resolved that we request our executive to bring all pressure possible to secure a change in the regulations to remedy this injustice."

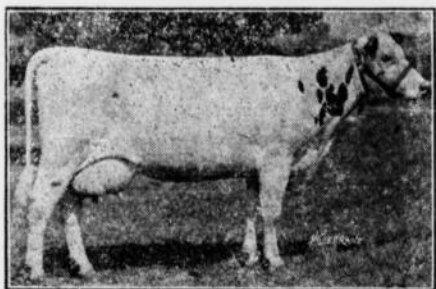
The final resolutions included appreciation of the work done during the past year by district director and sub-organizers; thanks to the Central officers, who have been so ably assisted by Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Mr. Maharg, Mr. Musselman and Mr. Broadley; and to the village of Verwood for its kindness in providing a meeting place for the district meeting.

In Livestock Circles

Continued from Page 25

The Collicutt Sale

Repeatedly cases come to our attention of pure animals purchased at Canadian sales being resold at sales south of the line at prices much in excess of the price paid here. Sometimes the enhanced price is due to the prestige which the second seller enjoys. In other cases the animals are properly fleshed and fitted in the interval between the sales. Lastly, American breeders will pay more for the same article. The average obtained at the Collicutt Hereford sale on November 18 will make an interesting comparison with prices at sales of some of the leading American herds. The Collicutt average should be very close to the best, because the above factors do not apply to the same degree in this case. The herd at Crossfield has obtained a national reputation through its show record at Chicago and elsewhere. The cattle are equal in breeding value to those which our stockmen journey a thousand miles to purchase. As befits the Hereford breed and a skillful fillet like Frank Collicutt, the cattle will be attractively presented, and lastly, buyers will



Fancy Maid 2nd

Grand champion Holstein female Toronto, 1920. Owned by Rettle Bros., Norwich, Ont.

come from every corner, as the sale has been widely advertised. Present exchange rates will make these cattle look cheap to Americans at prices which will look big to Canadians. If merit in the offering and the need which exists for this class of stock can make prices, it is safe to predict that history will be made on November 18.

Boggs' Cattle in Calgary Sale

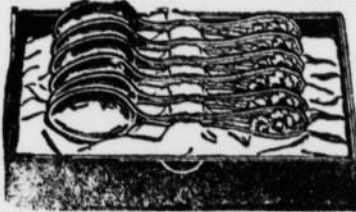
The collection of cattle which O. A. Boggs is putting into the Calgary sale deserves some notice. There will be six head of cows and two calves by such sires as Carrol Fairfax, Cherry Boy, Bonnie Brae 29, and Vermillion Chief. The cows are in good condition, and have all been regular breeders. One cow, Sue, 25375, is by Cherry Boy, by Prime Lad 16th. She has a bull calf by her side, sired by Panama 38th, and is rebred to the same bull. Another good cow, Bonnie Violet, 18136, has likewise a bull calf at side by Panama 38th, and is again bred to the same sire. Bonnie Hattie, 18135, is a very low, thick-set Lord Wilton cow, and sells safe in calf to Don. Some of the females offered are dams of Mr. Boggs' show individuals. All the cows, with one exception, are bred to the herd bull which made such a good showing at Calgary fair in very fast company last summer.

Free!

97 Piece Dinner Set and Lovely Set of Rogers Spoons

A MARVELLOUS OFFER TO QUICKLY INTRODUCE A DELICHTFUL NEW PERFUME!

YOU can secure without a penny of cost this magnificent 97-piece English Dinner Service and a lovely set of half dozen Wm. A. Rogers teaspoons. Each dinner service is guaranteed full size for family use, its 97 pieces comprising 12 cups and 12 saucers, 12 plates, 12 butter plates, 12 soup plates, 12 sauce dishes, 2 platters, 2 oval covered vegetable dishes, a cream just covered sugar bowl, a gravy boat, plate dish, and a salad bowl. It is handsomely decorated in rich floral design and will surely delight the most fastidious housekeeper. The beautiful set of teaspoons are in the famous Wm. A. Rogers Lidaeu Castle design beautifully finished and fully guaranteed for wear and satisfaction.



Read Our Wonderful Offer

We have just produced a delightful new perfume known as "Coronation Bouquet." It is so delicate and fragrant that we know every woman who tries it once will use it always, so we are sparing no expense to secure representatives in all parts of Canada who will help us by introducing this lovely new perfume to their friends and neighbors. That is why we offer to give away these magnificent and costly premiums.

Will you sell just 10 bottles among your friends at only 25c. each?

You can do it quickly and easily in your spare time as everybody you know will gladly try a bottle of this lovely new perfume at only 25c. Send us your name and address to-day and we will send you the 10 bottles \$1 postage paid, and trust you with them until sold. Then return our money, only \$4.00, and we will promptly send you the beautiful set of spoons, and the handsome dinner set you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine reward among your friends and getting only seven of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. We arrange to pay all delivery charges right to your door.

REMEMBER YOU TAKE NO RISK. You do not spend a cent of your own money. We trust you with our goods until sold, and if for any reason you cannot sell them we will take them back and give you beautiful premiums or pay you a big cash commission on the quantity you do sell. Write to-day. Address: THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. D 40, Toronto, Ont.

FREE

GREAT RACING

AUTOMOTO

and REAL ELECTRIC FLASH LIGHT

The great Racing Automoto is built exactly like a 6 cylinder 30 horse power motor car. It has real electric headlights, rubber tires, artillery wheels, long sweeping hood, inside self-starters and cushion seat, steering wheel, radiator, electric horn, lamps, etc.

HERE IS THE GRANDEST PROPOSITION EVER MADE

BOYS, you can earn this big, handsome racing Automoto and be the pride of the town.

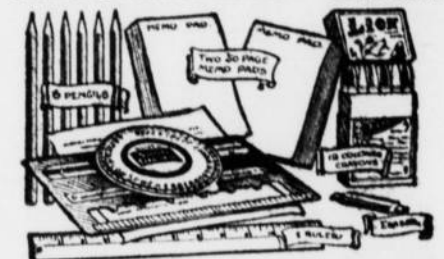
Automotoing is the greatest sport ever invented; you simply jump in the car, apply the self-starters, put your foot on the pedals and go spinning along to beat the band. In fact, the Automoto will do everything a real auto will do but burn up gasoline. Beats bicycling all hollow, and just think of it boys, you can get a racing Automoto absolutely free and a jim dandy electric flashlight as well, that anybody would be proud to own. It has a real bullseye searchlight and is fully 7 inches long.

If you are a live go-ahead boy and these two grand prizes interest you just send us your name and address. We want you to help us advertise and increase the demand for our delightful new "Fairy Garland" perfume, which we ask you to sell among your friends at only 25c per bottle.

We will send you just 10 bottles of this exquisite new floral perfume, and trust you with them until sold. Then return our \$5.75 when your sale is completed and we will promptly send you the magnificent flashlight and the big Automoto you can have a so receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine prize to your friends and getting only six of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did.

Hurry Boys. Be the first Automoto driver in your town. Other boys are earning big money in searchlight and great cash and you can too. You take no risk. If you cannot sell all the packages, you can return them and get prizes or cash for what you do sell. Write today to: GOLD DOLLAR MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. A. 40 Toronto, Ont. 14D

DANDY TYPEWRITER AND 5 OTHER PRIZES GIVEN



Simplex Typewriter, 6 pencils, 12 colored crayons, 2-50 page memo pads, 1 eraser, 1 ruler. All six prizes given for selling only \$4.00 worth of our magnificent colored and embossed Christmas and other post cards at 4 for 10c., splendid assortments of Christmas Tags, Stamps and Seals at 10c a packet, and big, beautiful, interesting colored pictures at only 10c and 15c each. Get busy right now. Be first to call on your neighbors with these fast-selling goods. **SEND NO MONEY—WE TRUST YOU.** Don't delay. Write TODAY. The Gold Medal Co., Dept. G.G. 71X 311 Jarvis St., Toronto

HAIR BRUSH, COMB AND CLOTHES BRUSH COMPLETE SET FREE



You would be proud to own this lovely three-piece toilet set. Both brushes have jet-black ebonized backs and the bristles are of excellent quality. This dandy complete toilet set of hairbrush, clothes brush and comb given for selling only \$3.50 worth of our magnificent colored and embossed Christmas and other post cards at 4 for 10c., splendid assortments of Christmas Tags, Stamps and Seals at 10c a packet, and big, beautiful, interesting colored pictures at only 10c and 15c each. Get busy right now. Be first to call on your neighbors with these fast-selling goods. **SEND NO MONEY—WE TRUST YOU.** Don't delay. Write TODAY. The Gold Medal Co., Dept. G.G. 57X, 311 Jarvis St., Toronto.



Who is This?

- 1st Prize—Photograph.
- 2nd Prize—Wrist Watch.
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1000 Prize—Self Filling Fountain Pens

Here is a picture of one of the best known men in the world. Every boy and girl knows him and loves him. Cut out the pieces carefully and fit them together and then you will see who it is. Then send us his name. You need not send the picture. If the name is correct we will at once send you a package of Economy Ink Powder for your trouble, and also full particulars of another simple condition that you can easily fulfill, and then you will be entitled to one of the larger prizes also. This is well worth trying, as you will get the Ink Powder FREE BY RETURN MAIL, besides the chance to get one of the more valuable prizes without it costing you one cent of your money. You had better send quickly as this offer may not last very long. Send your answer to: LADY DAINTY, DESK 8, TORONTO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

MONEY IN TRAPPING TRAPS AND GUIDE BOOK GIVEN



Boys! Glorious fun out in the woods trapping Muskrat, Skunk, Mink, Weasles, etc. Big prizes for pelts. We will give you two genuine VICTOR TRAPS for Skunk, Muskrat, etc., with complete illustrated BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS telling you how to trap all kinds of fur-bearing animals, how to take off and ship the pelts, etc. Complete outfit sent post paid for selling only \$4.00 worth of our magnificent colored and embossed Christmas and other post cards at 4 for 10c., splendid assortments of Christmas Tags, Stamps and Seals at 10c a packet, and big, beautiful, interesting colored pictures at only 10c and 15c each. Get busy right now. Be first to call on your neighbors with these fast-selling goods. **SEND NO MONEY—WE TRUST YOU.** Don't delay. Write TODAY. The Gold Medal Co., Dept. G.G. 81X, 311 Jarvis St., Toronto.

TRY THE MONARCH LUMBER CO. LTD.

Win a Wrist Watch

Mr. Grocer.—Please send me the following groceries:
4 lbs. GRASU
1 lb. OCAOC
1 lb. EAT
1 lb. SECEHE
1 lb. NOBAC
1 lb. RUBETT

Yours Truly, Mrs. Clever.

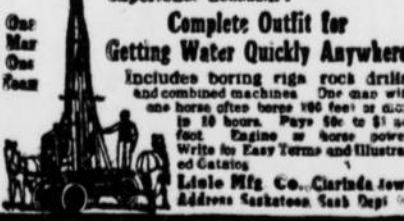
Here is an order for Groceries that Mrs. Clever sent to her grocer. What did she order? If you can solve this you can win a prize. Send your answer, together with your name and address, and we will at once write and tell you if you are correct, and also send you full particulars of one other simple condition that you must fulfill before you are entitled to a prize. This condition is very easy and need not cost you one cent of your money to fulfill. In judging the entries neatness will be considered. Send your answer NOW to: STPMF NOV'11Y CO, Dept. L TORONTO

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Have water on your own farm. In some time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$3000 extra in ordinary years double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.



Complete Outfit for Getting Water Quickly Anywhere. Includes boring rig, rods, drills and combined machine. One man with one horse after horse 100 feet or more in 10 hours. Pays \$60 to \$100 per foot. Engine or horse power. Write for Easy Terms and Illustrated Catalog. Little Mfg. Co., Canada Town, Address: Saskatchewan, Sask. Dept. 14D

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FOREST HOME OFFERINGS—SEVERAL GOOD young Clydesdale stallions; eight Shorthorn bulls, serviceable age, all by Mountain Bard; imported Oxford Down rams, first-class stuff, aged, shearing and lambs, Yorkshire hogs and sows, spring litters. A grand lot of B. Rock cockerels. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland Man. 40tf

LOOK HERE!—A SNAP—BERKSHIRE BOAR, seven months, first prize winner, off first prize matured stock; \$55 at shipping point. Also Barred Rock cockerels, May hatch, from noted strains of America, \$2.00. A. Hiltz, Fishing Lake, Sask.

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Belgians, Percherons, Clydesdales



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We have at our barns more big draughty stallions with "A" enrollment that can be found in any other stable in Canada.

We have 12 stallions whose average weight is 2,143 pounds.

At over 20 shows in Western Canada this year our horses won over 90 per cent. of all possible first prizes.

You must breed to big sound horses to raise the highest type of work horses and we have the big ones.

In buying from us you get the benefit of our experience and the guarantee that goes with years of square dealing.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes, 50¢; stallion service books, 35¢. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12tf

FOR SALE—BELGIAN MARES, FILLIES AND stallions, with size and quality, at bargain prices. R. O. Children, Scottfield, Alta. 45-2

RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moodie, De Winton, Alta.

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STRAYED TO MY PREMISES—BLACK HORSE, white face, white on feet, low set. Owner can have by paying ad. K. MacLeod, Macdonald, Man. Phone 472-1-2.

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REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, CAP- tain Reg 22546, 19 months old. Price, \$200. F. J. Burge, Maple Grove Farm, Virden, Man. 45-5

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls and heifers. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 45tf

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SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL, KILMARNOCK, No. 120958, good disposition, age three, weight 1,900; sure getter. \$240. W. McEwen, Tyvan, Sask. 44-2

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN COWS, yearlings, calves, both sex. James Gifford, Glenafie, Sask. 45-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, SIX TO 15 months old, well bred. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 45-5

CHEAP, FOR QUICK SALE—THOROUGH-BRED shorthorn cattle, one to five years old. W. R. Phipps, Kindersley, Sask. 44-4

FOR SALE—16 HEAD REGISTERED SHORTHORN cattle. Pried to sell. HARRY ROBIN, DAVIN, ONT. 42-6

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SELLING—PEDIGREE HOLSTEIN BULL, coming three, weight 1,900, papers furnished. Wm. W. Howell, Dunlavin, Sask. 44-3

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WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

Rates for Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., nine cents a word a week; five weeks for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; 15 for the price of ten. For the advertising of Commercial firms the rate is 15 cents a word or \$10.00 an inch flat.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—MILCH COWS. WE EXPECT A shipment very shortly, and those wanting good milch cows to freshen in November and December had better place their orders now, as the demand is heavy and the supply limited. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon. Phone 3315. 45-3

SELLING—THREE-YEAR-OLD COW, WITH sucking calf, two months, \$70. Ellen Angman Venn, Sask. 45-3

Herefords

HEREFORDS—REAL SHOW MATERIAL THAT has never been shown. Priced for quick sale. Four cows, with calves at foot; seven two and three year-olds, all bred to Capitation 2nd, 20000 (Poiled); six yearlings, open, three years and under, by Lion 20010 (Poiled). A chance to get some Poiled Herefords. All double standard. D. W. Mackenzie, Kildun Sun, Alta. Phone 700, Lloydminster, Alta. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE we have a choice selection of females and males, all ages. Fairfax, Ingleside and Gray Lad strains. Prices to suit all parties. Some special bargains in cows with calves at foot. Write for lists and prices. It will pay you to come and look them over. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosemin, Sask. 43-6

REGISTERED HEREFORDS—THREE YOUNG bulls, price \$150 each, one extra good bull, \$200; one cow, with better calf at foot and in calf again, \$250. John R. Duncan, Gilbert Plains, Man. 44-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CALVES eight months, from imported bull. Price from \$135 to \$150. Proprietress, Mrs. S. P. Bird, Broadview, Sask. 45-6

SWINE

HERD FOR SALE

Canada's Largest and Best Duroc-Jersey Herd



A Pair of my Champion Sows

Owing to health, are offering, en bloc, Canada's Largest Duroc-Jersey breeding and exhibition herd, good will and well-established business, consisting of 40 high-class sows, champions, imported sows, etc., in numerous families of blood, 5 unrelated imported herd sires, 5 high-class domestic herd sires. Stock of great length, size and bone. No reserve. All registered, 60 to 70 high-class 1920 open gilts would be sold to same buyer if desired, or will be bred and sold individually after January 1. The breeding herd will be sold with or without the farm of 480 acres, well improved, high-producing land, fully equipped for the swine business. Herd well-known throughout Canada. Doing business in five provinces. Never enough stock to supply demand. Never as good opportunity as now and the near future for the business. A real opportunity for a live man. Write for full particulars and prize award list this season. J. W. Bailey and Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

BOARS FOR SALE—Registered Duroc-Jersey, the long, heavy-boned, large kind for particular buyers bred from the above high-class breeding herd. New blood for breeders and old customers. Use a good sire. Club together if unable to get a good one individually. Prices: \$50 to \$150, depending upon the individual, his dam and sire. Write for catalogue and lists.

J. W. BAILEY AND SONS
Importers and Breeders
WETASKIWIN, ALBERTA

What's What in Livestock Circles

This is the time of year when the farmer is on the lookout for advertising offering late sales of sheep, horses and cattle, as he is now buying his winter feeding stock in these lines. In all hay districts the hay crop was good last summer, there is also an abundant supply of roughage in the feed line. Feed, therefore, is plentiful, and many prefer to feed this to stock rather than sell at prevailing prices. This is the livestock sellers opportunity.

That our statement as to these sales and time of buying is correct we offer the following testimonials—since

WE DID IT FOR THEM

Ad. ran Oct., Nov., Dec.
Please cancel my ad. re Registered Oxford Down Bred Ewes, as I am sold out. Thanking you for the increased business your valuable paper, The Guide, has got me.—T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

Ad. ran Nov., Dec.
I sold three stallions, and I will sure put in another ad. as soon as I get the young stallions in shape to sell. I believe The Guide is the best paper and the cheapest way to sell livestock. I would not be without The Guide, no farmer can afford to be without it.—Peter Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

The Guide ads. bring big results because its circulation is the largest in the West, and because it has the most classified advertising. The rate is low in proportion to the circulation, and the total cost is small. See particulars at top of page and send your ad. today to:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Shropshires

SHROPSHIRE—OFFERING 25 RAMS; 20 EWES. Several ewes and the sire of our stock ram imported from England. Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford, Sask. 45-4

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS—STRONG, heavy shearlings, \$37. lambs, \$25. Prize-winning strain and heavy shearers. G. P. Burns Blackfalds, Alta. 44-2

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE—RAM, THREE years; four ram lambs, four ewe lambs, nine ewes, cheap, in bunch or separately. Excellent stuff. P. I. Jordan, Millet, Alta. 44-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHEARLING SHROPSHIRE ram, \$50. Claude Grogan, Treherne, Man. 45-3

SELLING—50 GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, \$13 each. No old stock. E. Mellis, St. Brieux, Sask. 42-9

FOR SALE—THREE PEDIGREE SHROPSHIRE shearling rams, also three-shear ram. John Ridgway, Grosse Isle, Man.

GOOD REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM— four years. \$35. Will Ching, Luella, Sask. 45-3

Miscellaneous

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Persian Lamb Fur Producers
FUR MUTTON WOOL



Karakul sheep produce the same quantity of a superior quality of mutton as sheep of the British breeds; they clip as heavy weights of long, staple wool; they are as easy to raise; Karakul rams are great improvers of common and range stock. I received more for Karakul lamb-skins last spring than other sheep raisers were receiving for mature animals. Fur prices are good. Get into this new industry with a big future.

I am making an exceptional offer: A pen of ewes and a ram to start with. I will change rams till you are able to carry on with unrelated stock. Let me tell you more about the proposition.

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We have for immediate disposal 8 ram lambs, 2 Leicester, 2 Oxford, 4 Shropshires, priced from \$35 to \$50. The Leicesters particularly, are exceptional values. Enquire immediately as this offer will only be held out for a limited time.

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150 SHROPSHIRE AND OXFORD EWES, ONE to four years old, at \$10 each. Lots of 10 choice ones, bred to imported Shropshire ram at \$110 for lot. A bargain. First orders booked get choice. Also some Shropshire rams at \$40 each. Harry Hooper, Carlyle, Sask. 44-3

SELLING—180 GOOD BREEDING EWES, 97 yearling ewes, 190 lambs. Ewes, \$9.50, lambs, \$7.00. Robertson Bros., New Lindsay, Lloydminster, Alta.

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REGISTERED OXFORD AND SHROPSHIRE rams—sell or exchange for ewes. Rams, \$22. A. Goodridge & Sons, Treherne, Man. 45-3

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SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, GREYHOUND AND Stag crossed, one year old; partly trained. Males, \$25; females, \$20. Joseph Dickinson, Winton, Sask. 44-2

GREY-STAG BITCH, THREE YEARS, FAST, \$25. Russian-Grey bitch, two years, extra fast, \$35. In nine kills this fall, worked fine. Box 4, Cardston, Alta.

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES—SIBED BY SILVER King, pedigree rough-coated, white Scotch collie (imported). Mrs. A. J. Williams, Ingle Nook Farm, Katrine, Man. 45-3

SELLING—TWO HALF-IRISH, HALF-GREY- hounds, fast, two years old, killed nine wolves last winter. Hard to beat when worked little more; 27 inches and 30 inches. Brakfield, Venn, Sask.

PURE-BRED IRISH WOLFHOUNDS, FOUR months old, sire, Erastus, No. 94204; dam, Clara No. 94274, N.K.C., \$10 each. M. Young, St. Brieux, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLF- hound puppies. Prices reasonable. Wm. Langman, Penzance, Sask. 45-2

GREY-STAG AND RUSSIAN-STAG PUPS, TWO months. From extra good stock. \$10. Ernest Long, Cardston, Alta.

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPS, THREE months old, from good stock. Grey and Russian. G. Busch, Churchbridge, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUND FEMALE, GREY- Russian cross, three years, well trained; ast; good killer. B. McTaggart, Kindersley, Sask. 44-2

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FOR SALE—NUMBER OF TRAINED WOLF- hounds. F. Greenfield, Nokomis, Sask. 45-2

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PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—GOOD quality. Hens, \$5.50; toms, \$8.50. Peter J. Schumacher, Provost, Alta. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Toulouse geese. \$4.50; ganders, \$5.00. Crated. James Porter, Glen Ewen, Sask. 44-3

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$7.00. Also thoroughbred Pekin ducks, \$2.50; drakes, \$3.00. Alfred Adamson, Keeler, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$4.00; ducks, \$3.50. Gordon Sutherland, Creelman, Sask. 44-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. John Williams, Melita, Man. 45-2

SELLING—PEKIN DUCKS, BOTH SEX, \$2.50 each. Lewis Burgess, Laurier, Man. 45-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$7.00. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 44-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. George Bellis, Venn, Sask. 44-3

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SELLING—50 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 50 yearling hens best laying strain, \$1.75 each; two Leghorn roosters from Saskatchewan University, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Boast Marengo, Sask. 44-2

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$5.00 per pair, April hatched. A. Falloun, Foxwarren, Man. 44-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$5.00. Orde early. Donald Raven, Plumas, Man. 44-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Fleming, Box 126, Asquith, Sask. 44-3

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PURE-BRED DARK ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. Orde early, get best. Fairview Poultry Farm, Provost, Alta. 45-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron's strain, hens \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00. Evelyn Bond, Trux, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—15 EXTRA FINE WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. A. W. Robison, Box 51, Newdale, Man. 45-2

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, from prize-winning stock, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 each. Also one two-year-old cock, twice winner at Regina, a Gold's bird, \$5.00. W. C. Miller, General Delivery, Regina, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, from bred-to-lay hens, large, healthy birds, \$3.00 each; three or more, \$2.50 each. P. M. Brett, Edenwald, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, good dark color, \$3.00 each. Also 25 common hens, \$1.00 each. Mrs. John Ridley, Treleburn, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, both combs, May hatch, \$4.00; two, \$5.00. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 45-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00. L. Harris, Eston, Sask. 45-2

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MAY HATCHED PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, from good laying strain, \$2.50. Orders more than one, \$2.00 each. G. Anderson, Dilke, Sask. 45-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Park's laying strain, \$4.00 yearling hens, \$2.50. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 45-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Bred-to-lay strain, from winter layers, \$4.00. C. W. Weitzel, Rowman River, Man. 45-3

PURE, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCK-erels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. H. W. Ottmann, Castor, Alta. 45-2

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PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM exceptionally good layers. Cockerels, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.50; pullets, \$1.50. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, May hatched, \$2.50. Mrs. John W. Tripp, Penzance, Sask. 44-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCK-erels, large, healthy stock, sure to please, free range, \$3.00 each. F. B. Porter, Kelso, Sask. 44-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL AND May hatched, fine big birds, \$3.00 and \$2.50 each. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 47-4

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CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, large, healthy, sire \$25 Dorcas bird, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. K. Stier, Luseland, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WY-andotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. E. Farquharson, Provost, Alta. 45-5

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WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR QUICK SALE—40 yearling hens, \$1.75; 50 cockerels, early hatched, \$2.50; later hatched, \$2.00 each. Also some Pekin ducks and White Holland turkeys. These are all nice birds from the best laying and show strains. Ed Wood, Westrose Farm, Verwood, Sask. 44-2

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FOR SALE—20 BRED-TO-LAY COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, yearling hens, two males also one pen Black Minorcas. F. E. Harrison, Moose Jaw, Sask. 45-3

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS AND BLACK Langshans, young and old birds. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man. 45-2

QUICK SALE PURE-BRED—WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, \$2.00. Bronze turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Thos. Greenwood, Holland, Man. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB AN-cona cockerels, bred from heavy-laying hens, \$3.00 each. P. M. Brett, Edenwald, Sask. 44-2

LARGE EARLY BOURBON RED TURKEYS, \$5.00; toms, \$6.00. White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. Frank Harman, Boisjourn, Man. 44-5

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SELLING—JINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, from selected stock, \$3.50; limited. F. C. Doughty, Oxbow, Sask. 45-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA COCK-erels, from good laying stock, \$5.00, \$5.00 each. K. Stier, Luseland, Sask. 45-2

PURE-BRED WYANDOTTE AND PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, \$2.00. S. D. Thompson, Yorkton, Sask. 45-2

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, COCKERELS, \$4.00; pullets, \$3.00. Thos. Clarke, Macgregor, Man. 45-2

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100 BUSHELS RED BOB WHEAT (GRADE ONE) grown on breaking, \$6.00 bushel. Also flax seed, \$4.00 bushel, all grain cleaned and free from weeds. Bags free. Only cash with order accepted. Sample 10 cents. Alex. Pope, Drake, Sask. 44-1

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RUBY OTTAWA SEED WHEAT, CLEANED, \$6.00 bushel. Red Bob, \$5.00 bushel. Robert Whiteman, Silvertown, Man. 44-1

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ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION FOR RIGHT party—640 acres in 25-28-34, fenced both ways, 350 acres chocolate loam soil, highly cultivated, good wheat land, no frost or hail 120 acres summer-fallow and new breaking. Eight miles from railroad. Four-room bungalow, 1917, built for 18 horses, four granaries, abundance good water, eight-foot tree shelter, covered (100) cattle shed. Lease on three adjoining grazing sections, all fenced and divided, number good hay sloughs. Price, including grazing lease, \$13,500. Machinery, horses and cattle may be bought by private sale. Reason for selling, partner died, I wish to return to England. Henry G. Cole, Masonville, Sask. 43-3

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Guaranteed Halters

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Stratford - Ontario 57

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For Maximum of service consign your grain to
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Vice-President.

A. Thomson,
Sec'y-Manager.

R. O. Osborne,
Treasurer.

International Elevator Company Ltd.

401-404 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Every department thoroughly organized to give our customers the very best results. If we can assist you or give you information relative to marketing of your grain, please write us.

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Head Office: WINNIPEG.

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Consignments of all grain solicited. Special attention to Grades. Liberal and prompt advances. Write us.

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Grain Growers

We solicit your car-lot shipments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and FLAX for sale strictly on commission as your agents. Write, wire or phone us early about the shipments you expect to make. All our knowledge and experience are at your service.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

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703 GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING
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Don't Let Ice Water Freeze Out Your STOCK PROFITS

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NELSON Tank Heater

Heats twice as fast as any other heater. No welded seams to leak or rust. End of fire box and smoke pipe cast in one piece, extending above water line. Won't rust out. Clearance space for water to circulate under heater—ashes easily removed. Distributed by the METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Preston, Montreal, Toronto. Order from the nearest branch or write HUDSON MFG. CO., Dept. 191, Minneapolis, Minn.

Keeps Water at
70 Degrees



Soon
Pays
for
Itself

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 5, 1920.
WHEAT—Declined daily throughout the week. Offerings here not by any means heavy, but the ordinary fall pre-war buying by British and Europeans is conspicuous by its absence. There is no doubt that considerable quantities have been sold Europeans, and, perhaps, a little has found its way to Great Britain; but the volume of buying expected this fall on the open market has not materialized, and the only reason that prices have not gone much below present levels is that producers have preferred to store their grain and take a chance on the market doing better. Had the usual percentage of grain sold during the fall been dumped on the market, wheat would, undoubtedly, have sold considerably lower. At the moment little wheat is for sale and little is in demand. Great Britain claims our prices are too high and that Australian cargoes are taking the place of Manitoba hard wheat for the time being; that Indian and Argentine wheat can be bought much cheaper than North American, and it is possible that this is the case. Our markets are influenced daily by such reports, hence declining markets. If this continues our market will go lower temporarily. There is no buying to prevent it at the moment, but just as soon as any expert buying of consequence appears, if it does appear this fall, the reaction will be swift. If you can tell whether or not that buying will appear you can tell whether this market is going higher or lower. Cash wheat premiums have also sagged somewhat, and one northern is in less demand than any of the other grades, with perhaps the exception of smutty wheat which cannot be sold at all at a reasonable figure.

OATS—In somewhat the same position as wheat. They haven't any friends. Top grade still holds a good premium but low grade oats demand is very poor. Export business is of minor quantity and not conducive to any great advance in values. Oats movement comparatively light this year to date.

BARLEY—Cash barley of three C.W. variety commands fair premium over option value and is workable at present levels in small lots. There is little barley coming on to market and producers of lower grades are unwilling sellers at present levels.

RYE—Demand not so keen during last few days. Considerable "bear" news circulated and reports that exporters in the East are resellers. Considering the decline in wheat present values on rye, compared with wheat, do not appear out of line.

FLAX—Drastic decline in flax seed during past few days does not appear to strengthen the market at all. Selling is of minor quantity, and our market just follows southern markets with very light trading. Today, Winnipeg flax declined seven cents at opening of market, without a single trade being made.

Conservative traders are not forcing sales of anything at present levels.

WHEAT PRICES

November 1 to November 6 inclusive

Date	1 Nov.	2 Nov.	3 Nov.	4 Nov.	5 Nov.
1	231	23	22	217	20
2	229	22	21	217	20
3	227	22	22	215	20
4	223	22	21	211	20
5	221	22	21	209	19
6	215	21	21	203	19
Week Ago	232	23	22	217	20

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

November 4, 1920.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.03½ to \$2.05½; No. 1 northern, \$1.98½ to \$2.03½; No. 1 red, \$1.93½ to \$1.98½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.98½ to \$2.02½; No. 2 northern, \$1.93½ to \$1.98½; No. 2 red, \$1.88½ to \$1.93½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.88½ to \$1.93½; No. 1 northern, \$1.83½ to \$1.93½; No. 3 red, \$1.83½ to \$1.88½; Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.03½ to \$2.05½; No. 1 hard, \$1.98½ to \$2.00½; Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.99½ to \$2.02½; No. 1, \$1.97½ to \$2.00½; No. 2 amber, \$1.96½ to \$1.99½; No. 2, \$1.94½ to \$1.97½; No. 3, \$1.91½ to \$1.94½. Oats—No. 2 white, 50½c to 51½c; No. 3 white, 49½c to 50½c; No. 4 white, 47½c to 49½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 91c to 97c; medium to good, 81c to 95c; lower grades, 74c to 80c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.60½ to \$1.62½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.66 to \$2.67.

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Ltd., Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for the week ending November 2, 1920, for sale at the Union Stock Yards as follows:

Cattle, 20,794; calves, 411; hogs, 1,786; sheep, 3,377.

Last week's run was very close to the record run of last year, and the indications for the immediate future are for a continuation of heavy receipts. One of the disappointing features of the present run is the tremendous number of plain cattle that are arriving and such a small percentage of really finished stuff in evidence. Really well-finished steers are easy to dispose of at satisfactory prices, but with a world of plain and half-finished stock coming on the market, no improvement in price on this class of stuff can be looked for in the immediate future. On Monday we sold quite a number of really well-finished steers at from 10c to 11c, but the majority of butcher steers are ranging from 7c to 9c. The runs during the next two or three weeks are liable to be exceptionally heavy, and only those should ship who cannot possibly hold back.

The hog market has slipped again, selects now selling at \$16.50, with heavy cuts on grading.

In the sheep and lamb section prices are

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Nov. 1 to Nov. 6 inclusive.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct. 65	65	64	63	64	63	60	61	81
Dec. 63	64	63	62	62	61	66	66	83
Barley—								
Oct. 108	110	112	112	113	110	122	140	
Dec. 97	99	99	99	98	96	107	133	
Flax—								
Oct. 280	280	278	272	264	259	280	448	
Dec. 201	280	273	273	264	257	...	421	
Wheat—								
Nov. 22	22	22	22	22	214	234	...	
Dec. 213	213	211	205	207	200	228	...	

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, November 1 to November 6 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex1Fd	1 Fd.	2 Fd.	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
November 1	...	68	62	62	60	57	116	111	84	84	280	276	240	179
2	...	69	62	62	60	57	118	110	86	86	280	276	240	179
3	...	68	62	62	59	56	120	107	88	88	278	274	238	186
4	...	67	61	61	58	55	120	107	90	90	272	268	232	179
5	...	67	62	61	59	56	121	108	91	91	264	260	221	178
6	...	66	60	60	58	56	118	105	89	89	259	255	219	171
Week ago	...	69	64	63	61	58	117	112	86	86	282	278	242	185
Year ago	...	84	82	83	81	79	143	138	127	127	450	444	396	140

es Advertising Affect You?

aders of this paper, are vitally concerned in the subject

should be, concerned because, whether you are conscious it directly or indirectly affects practically every article ill, whether the article itself is advertised or not.

affected as buyers of goods because advertisements enable and choose—to select the best. They keep you informed of s or developments, make it easier for you to buy and tend n prices.

affected by advertising directly as advertisers yourselves, of you have occasion to advertise in this paper for what sell or buy, whether it be seed grain, livestock, farm lands ace.

You are affected by advertising as readers of this paper. The more advertising we carry, the more reading matter we can give you. As advertising revenue increases, we can give you an increasingly better paper.

In this space it is not possible to go into the subject very fully. However, at different times in subsequent issues we will discuss some feature of advertising—what it is and how it affects you. In addition, we will give you a list of commercial advertisers in The Guide for the preceding month. Thousands of farmers are interested in these advertisers or their products. They know that Guide advertisers are reliable firms with which to deal. They know that by patronizing Guide advertisers they are helping, not only The Guide, but the whole organized farmers' movement.

Below is the list of "Who's Who" in October, 1920, issues:

ommercial Advertisers in October, 1920, issues of The Grain Growers' Guide

Advertiser	Address	Products
Greedy Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Tires
Co.	Chicago, Ill.	Light Plant
Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
ance Co.	Regina, Sask.	Hall and Fire Ins.
Razor Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Safety Razors
d Electrical Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Magnets
ies Ltd.	Edmonton, Alta.	Dairy Supplies
Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Sewage System
lery Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Knitting Machinery
	Toronto, Ont.	Financial
	Thorold, Ont.	Beaver Board
Versemanship	Pleasant Hill, O.	Educational
Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Bonds
	Brandon, Man.	Robes
cts Ltd.	Hamilton, Ont.	Fence Posts
Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	Neverleak
	Waukegan, Ill.	Paint
	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separator
	Winnipeg, Man.	Baking Powder
Edward	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
	New York, N.Y.	Aspirin
	Kingston, Ont.	Horse Remedies
Wire Fence Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Wire Fence
all Arms Ltd.	Birmingham, Eng.	Guns
onial Press Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Printing
ton	Winnipeg, Man.	Phonograph
	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
orks	Calgary, Alta.	Machinery Repairs
	Winnipeg, Man.	Clothing
Cells	Winnipeg, Man.	Batteries
stor Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
ufacturers' Assoc.	Toronto, Ont.	Tariff
Power	Winnipeg, Man.	Bonds
Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Gelatine
s Co.	Chicago, Ill.	Old Dutch
	Winnipeg, Man.	Seco-Cola
ompanies Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Gila
of Commerce	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Salt Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Salt
Packing Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Kodak Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Kodaks
National Carbon Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Batteries
Fairbanks Morse Co.	Brandon, Man.	Pumps
reamery Co. Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Light Plant
Pacific Railway	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Richmond Co. Inc.	Calgary, Alta.	Land
ilk Products Ltd.	New York, N.Y.	Corduroy
Plant Grain Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Kilm
ad Packers Limited	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Motor Works of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
L. Western Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Farm Machinery
Graphophone Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Furnaces
B.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grafonolas
Raybestos Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cattle Labels
Co.	Peterborough, Ont.	Break Linings
	Montreal, Que.	Dental Cream
D. R. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Jewellery
Loan and Securities	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
E. L. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Drinks
R. Lumber Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Lumber
ght Co.	Dayton, Ohio	Light Plant
n Cartridge Co. Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Ammunition
al Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separator
d Dyes	New York, N.Y.	Dyes
on Bank	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
on Mfg. Co. Ltd., Thos.	Montreal, Que.	Stoves
omy Tire	Toronto, Ont.	Tires
erson Manufacturing Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Engines
brooks, T. H., Co.	St. Johns, N.B.	Tea
on Co. Ltd., The T.	Winnipeg, Man.	Mail Order
ry Berry Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums
le and Murray Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Winter Wear
er and Johnson Mfg. Co.	Madison, Wis.	Pump Engines
Motor Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Automobiles
ce Electric Co.	Calgary, Alta.	Light Plant
d Dollar Manufacturing Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums
d Medal Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums
at West Garment Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Overalls
ney North-West Foundry Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Stoves
utt Business College	Calgary, Alta.	School
tt E. W. & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Lys
nt James, W., Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Furs
er Society Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Books
ith, G. L. and Sons Ltd.	Stratford, Ont.	Hatters
st-West Life Assurance Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Life Insurance
er Co. Inc., H. Olaf	New York, N.Y.	Dog Remedies
oway Co. Canada, Wm.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separator
en Star Fruit and Produce Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Standard Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Groceries
utt Motor School	Calgary, Alta.	Educational
mond, G. J., & Co.	Vancouver, B.C.	Houses and Land
on Tractor and Auto School	Fargo, N.D.	Educational
e and Clark Co.	Ashtland, O.	Poultry Remedies
Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
urnishings Bureau	Toronto, Ont.	Furniture
hill Schools Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	School
en & Co. Ltd.	Regina, Sask.	Pianos
ay Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Land
d., John	Toronto, Ont.	Mail Order
Robert H. and Bros.	Montreal, Que.	Watches
Auto School	Sioux City, Iowa	School
al Elevator Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
ill Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Gils
ank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
al Harvester Co. of Canada	Hamilton, Ont.	Farm Machinery
ife Assurance Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Life Insurance
olen Co. Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Woolen Clothing
ional School of Auctioneering	Chicago, Ill.	School

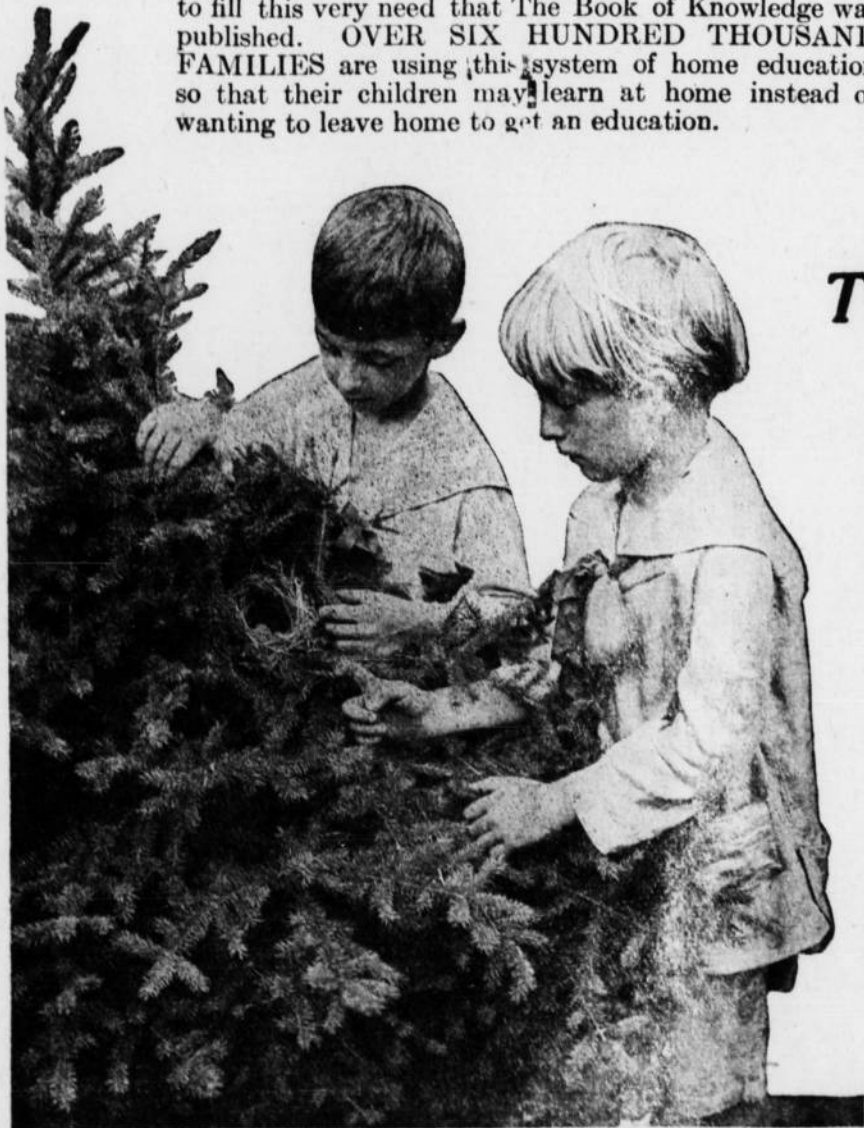
Advertiser	Address	Products
Kirstin, A. J., Can. Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	Stump Puller
Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co.	Chicago, Ill.	Telephones
Keatings, Thos.	London, Eng.	Insect Powder
K. and S. Tire and Rubber Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Tires
Lady Dainty	Toronto, Ont.	Premiums
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	Montreal, Que.	Flour
Le May, A. D.	Fort William, Ont.	Grain
Lawson, S. F. & Co.	London, Ont.	Light Plant
Lister, R. A. & Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Barn Plans
Louden Machinery Co.	Guelf, Ont.	Cuticura Soap
Lymans Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Well Drills
Lisle Mfg. Co.	Clorinda, Iowa	Drugs
Lawrence-Williams Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Sweaters
Long & Co. Ltd., R. G.	Toronto, Ont.	Educational
Manitoba Agriculture College	Winnipeg, Man.	Hides
Massin, Frank	Brandon, Man.	Washing Machines
Maytag Limited	Winnipeg, Man.	Sanitarium
Mineral Springs Sanitarium	Edmonton, Alta.	Seeds
Murray, J. J. & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Photographs
Musical Merchandise Sales Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Radiators
May, J. R. & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
McCabe Bros. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Lamps
Mantie Lamp Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Silverware
Meriden Britannia Co. Ltd.	Hamilton, Ont.	Lumber
Monarch Lumber Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Pianos
McLean Co. Ltd., J. J. H.	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Merchants Bank of Canada	Montreal, Que.	Tobacco
Macdonald, Reg'd. W. C.	Montreal, Que.	Pianos
Mason and Risch Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Engines
Manitoba Engines Ltd.	Brandon, Man.	Metal Shingles
Metallic Roofing Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Life Insurance
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Waterloo, Ont.	Educational
Mount Royal College	Calgary, Alta.	Stoves
McClary Mfg. Co.	London, Ont.	Grains
McBeas Bros.	Winnipeg, Man.	Premiums
National Products Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Educational
National School of Animal Breeding	Pleasant Hill, O.	Financial
National Trust Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Taxidermy
North-West School of Taxidermy	Omaha, Neb.	Fish
North-Western Fisheries	Winnipeg, Man.	Stock Feeds
North-West Feed Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Hair
New York Hair Store	Winnipeg, Man.	Gloves
Northland Knitting Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Life Insurance
North-western Life Assur. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Well Drills
North Star Drilling Co. Ltd.	Regina, Sask.	Gila
North Star Oil Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Biscuits
North-West Biscuit Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Accessories
Northern Electric Co.	Montreal, Que.	Financial
Northern Trusts Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Lumber
Nor-West Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.	Vancouver, B.C.	Fruit
Okanagan United Growers Ltd.	Vernon, B.C.	Bonds
Oster Hammond and Nanton	Winnipeg, Man.	Toilet Preparations
Palmolive Co.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Seeds
Palmore Nurseries	Brandon, Man.	Stockfood
Pratt Feed Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Financial
Province of Man. Savings Office	Winnipeg, Man.	Debitures
Province of Saskatchewan	Regina, Sask.	Acetone
Parks Davis & Co.	Waukegan, Ill.	Bonds
Patterson, N. M. & Co. and Bros.	Montreal, Que.	Cereals
Quaker Oats Co.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Transportation
Railway Association of Canada	Montreal, Que.	Premiums
Royal Manufacturing Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Educational
Regina College	Regina, Sask.	Goats
River Side Iron Works	Calgary, Alta.	Premiums
Riddleman	Toronto, Ont.	Dontist
Robinson, Dr.	Winnipeg, Man.	Seed
Rennie, Wm. Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Paint
Ramsay, A., and Son Co.	Montreal, Que.	Mail Order
Ramsey, James, Ltd.	Edmonton, Alta.	Grain
Richardson, Jas., and Sons Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Royal Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Flour
Robin Hood Mills Ltd.	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Produce
Royal Produce Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Premiums
Selfast Specialty Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Patent Attorney
Shipman, Harold O., & Co.	Ottawa, Ont.	Bait
Silberman, S., and Sons	Chicago, Ill.	Underwear
Standfield's Limited	Truro, N.S.	Educational
Success Business College	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separators
Swedish Separator Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Saw
Simmmonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Produce
Smth, R. & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Standard Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Indigo Cloth
Stifel and Sons, J. L.	Winnipeg, W. Va.	Produce
Standard Paint Co.	Montreal, Que.	Poultry
Standard Produce Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Siskind & Co., M.	Winnipeg, Man.	Roller Bearings
Thompson Sons & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Watch Repairs
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	Canton, Ohio	Farm Machinery
Thompson, The Jeweler	Minnedosa, Man.	Produce
Tudhope Anderson Co. Ltd.	Orillia, Ont.	Feed Saver
Tongeland Creamery Co. Ltd.	Brandon, Man.	Financial
Tufts & Co., Philip E.	Delfield, Sask.	Farm Supplies
Union Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Educational
United Grain Growers Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Water System
U.S. School of Music	New York, N.Y.	Supplies
Westco Pumps Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Educational
Western Fuel and Produce Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Automobiles
Winnipeg Vet. and Breeders' Supply Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Land
Women's Institute	Scranton, Pa.	Overalls
Willis-Overland Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Overalls
Winch, R. V. & Co.	Vancouver, B.C.	Financial
Western King Mfg. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Pianos
Whitla & Co. Ltd., R. J.	Winnipeg, Man.	Bonds
Weyburn Security Bank	Weyburn, Sask.	Flour
Winnipeg Piano Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Horse Remedies
Wood, Gundy & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	
Western Canada Flour Mills	Winnipeg, Man.	
Young, Inc. W. F.	Montreal, Que.	

Even Birds fit their Young to Face the World

Few birds leave their broods until the young are practically independent—until the young are able to take their place in the world beside their parents—fight their own battles—provide themselves with food—make themselves fledged citizens of the bird kingdom. Will your children be able to say the same of their training at your hands that made people admire them as capable, 100%?

It is no credit to your child to be able to read, write or figure

The child was given brains to do it—a school is provided to teach him. If he were to apply for a position in any walk of life with "the three R's" as his only qualification, he would have to start at very low wages, which would be increased only as he learned to apply his school learning to the job in hand. A boy might be given a pitchfork and told to pitch hay, but if there was no hay, the fork would be no good to him. It is not the school-learning that makes a child a success, but what he does with it. His ability to read is of little value to him if he is given nothing instructive to read. It was to fill this very need that The Book of Knowledge was published. **OVER SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND FAMILIES** are using this system of home education so that their children may learn at home instead of wanting to leave home to get an education.



The best scholar in the class can't come a success without additional learning

Often the most brilliant scholar has been termed a failure when he entered business because of his lack of the vital knowledge of business demands. It is necessary to know a little of science and history and countries and industries and farming and in short, how the whole world lives—in order to be able to meet the men and problems. How are parents going to give their children knowledge for their children? Many years ago the answer was given in The Book of Knowledge. It is positively the best thing that has ever been published for the home. It is a visit some farm homes in Western Canada and their children fully conversant with any subject that comes up. You can be sure they have this "teacher" in their home. Don't let your children reach manhood and womanhood and be "the new mare" or "the repairs for the binder" or "the acres" or "Mary's winter hat" as their only subjects. Decide now to look into this system of home education.

The Book of Knowledge

The Book of Knowledge does not attempt to usurp the position of the school. The parent who has this educational work in his home will tell you that it makes school lessons by supplying extra, interesting, and pictures on school subjects and other phases of learning in a way that it grips the mind and sticks. Perhaps the families near you who have The Book of Knowledge—ask them what it has done for them and their children. Your own child will be as keenly anxious to learn as you are to give them the best. You can and still keep them—at home. The best way to find out is to send you our 80-page free booklet, which tells all you need to make up your mind whether it is what you want or not.

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